LADIES' JOURNAL

— DEVOTED TO —

LITERATURE, FASHION,

DOMESTIC MATTERS,

ETC. ETC.

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NOVEMBER, 1885.

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A Double-Ended Rule.

Lazy Billy was told one very bad day
To black Papa's boots, as Papa was busy;
But Billy unfortunately wants to play,
So he cries to the girl, whose fair name was Lizzie:
"Here, Lizzie, give them this well-worn shoe leather,
And tell him I said 'twas quite doubtful whether
'Twas worth while to give myself trouble or pain
Cleaning boots that so soon would get muddy again."

So the boots went uncleaned, and of course papa knew
The excuse for neglect of his lazy son Billy;
He took of the matter a comical view
Then to Lizzie said: "The boy's reasoning is really silly."
Ahem! He rushed lazy Billy to dinner that day,
Said papa: "That rule of yours works t'other way.
Get up from this table; to eat now is vain—
Not a bite for a boy who'll be hungry again."

OLIVE LOGAN.

HOME TOPICS.

EGG PLANT.—There are several varieties of egg plant, but the large, purple, oval-shaped kind is generally considered the best, and is usually liked by all who try it. It is cultivated much like the tomato, the seed been sown in a hot-bed and the plants set in the open ground after all danger from frost is past. In selecting an egg plant for cooking, choose one that feels firm when pressed, cut it crosswise in slices about half an inch thick. Pare the skin off, and put the slices to soak for about half an hour in strong salt and water. When ready to cook it, wipe the slices, dip them in beaten egg, and then in cracker or bread crumbs, and fry in hot fat until brown and crisp. Egg plant may also be pared and then cooked like Summer squash.

SALT.—I think all housekeepers are troubled more or less, during the summer, by the salt used on the table becoming damp and refusing to shake from the casters, or, if in open dishes, it still gathers moisture and is not easily used. This has been the case at our house, I know, unless I gave the matter my personal attention and dried the salt in the oven just before meal time.

A few days ago a young gentleman sat at our table, when this question forced itself into notice.

"I must tell you," said he, "of a plan Mrs. Kedzie, of Kansas Agricultural College, has discovered. She mixes a little corn starch with the salt, and the difficulty is obviated."

I straightway tried the experiment, and am happy to say the result has been satisfactory, and no more do I hear the salt-shakers anathematized.

SPRAINS.—The boy went swimming, or rather started to go, a few weeks ago, but when going down the hill to the creek, he stepped on a little stone which rolled, and the result was a sprained ankle. His comrades helped him home, but when he reached there, his foot and ankle were much swollen. I bathed it with Pond's extract of witch hazel, and kept cloths wet in it on all night, changing them often. In the morning, I showered it by pouring cold water from a pitcher upon it, and then renewed the cloths wet with witch hazel. I continued this treatment for two days and nights, not allowing him to walk any, and at the end of that time the swelling had all gone, and much of the soreness. He was careful about walking for about a week, showered the ankle at night and morning, and wrapped it in a wet compress with witch hazel at night forseveral days, and had no further trouble. Extract of witch hazel is an excellent remedy to keep in the house, as it is not only good for sprains, but for sore throat, burns, cuts, etc.

TIDY BOYS.—Many mothers who are very careful to teach their little girls habits of neatness and order, leave their boys to grow up with opposite habits. I cannot see why a boy should be allowed to hang his hat on the floor, throw his coat on a chair and leave his other belongings wherever it happens, any more than his sister should do the same things. Certainly, if he is early taught to put his things in their rightful place, and know where they are when wanted, much care and many steps will be spared his mother, sister and wife, when he has one. Let the boys of the family have just as pleasant a room in the house as the girls, and teach them to keep it in order. Let them have suitable toilet articles, a bag or box for their shoes and a bag for soiled linen, a scrap basket for waste paper, etc., and they will take pride in keeping a nice-looking room. It has been my experience that it is just as easy to teach boys to be neat and orderly as it is to teach girls.

The knowing how to make a bed is no detriment to any boy, whether he needs to do it or not. He should be taught to always keep his clothing brushed and in the proper place, to keep his toilet articles in order, and not slop and spill water about the washstand. Before he leaves his room in the morning, he should throw the windows open, set a chair at the foot of the bed and turn the bed clothes back over it, so the bed will air properly.

These are all little things, but if a boy is trained in this way, his room, when he goes away to school, or from home to start in business, will not present the appearance too often seen, but will be a credit to his early training.

Mrs. S., sends the following recipe for cookies. Three cups of sugar, two cups of buttermilk, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in hot water, one cup of shortening (this can be either butter alone or mixed with lard or drippings), one teaspoonful of salt, half a nutmeg, grated, flour to roll out stiff.

The Household Tyrant.

It is sometimes an only, more often a delicate, child. In either cases the feeling that prompts the parents to indulgence arises from the same source, *i. e.*, the thought that such indulgence may be for but a reason.

"Let him enjoy what he can, he may not be here long," I once heard a mother remark in the presence of an afflicted child, the boy, quick to catch the idea, made the most of it. For him must the best of everything be reserved, his will the reigning power, his rights paramount, while his sisters and playmates had none, but were tyranyzed over until they were glad to escape from him whenever it was possible. As his own way was the only law he knew, in his various illnesses nurse and physician were often "put to it," as the saying is, to steer him safely through them. The sort of man he is likely to become, should he reach manhood, it is not hard to guess.

A delicate child naturally claims more care and attention, especially from the mother, than need be given to those more robust. But while these offices are gladly accorded, it is not necessary that the whole family, from the parents down, should be his devoted slaves. It is bad on all sides, but particularly bad for the little one himself, should he reach maturity.

As I write, two cases that serve to point my subject rise before me. One is a girl, deformed from her second year, and the only girl among several boys. Father and brothers idolized and gave way to her in everything, but the mother's judicious tact and management, combined with necessary firmness, taught the daughter to accept this as a favor to be gratefully received not as a right to be forced or demanded. She was instructed in obedience and self-control from the first, and as she grew to womanhood her deformity was scarcely remembered by those who knew her, for a sweet, merry unselfish nature made her welcome wherever she went, and when, in later years, a reverse of fortune threw her on her own resources, many doors were opened to her.

Another child in a houseful of boys and girls, rallied from a dangerous illness to find herself the most important member of the family. Her whims and fancies were humored by none more than her mother, and as she grew older the latter degenerated into a mere upper servant, at her young daughter's beck and call. A more selfish, exacting disposition it has never been my ill-fortune to find; and whose the fault? Is it not the mother's quite as much as the child's? As the sapling bends the tree will grow, and if the seeds of selfishness and ingratitude are allowed to sprout in early years, they will scarcely be rooted out in future ones. So methinks it behooves the mother to prune and plant and water lest she bring down on her own head the curse of an unthankful child.—*Home Maker.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

Some one asked how to make bread of dried yeast cakes. Put your yeast cake to soak in a pint bowl of lukewarm water; fix the water all right before putting in the yeast. When it is soft, stir it up well, and stir in half a cup of flour; let this stand to rise, then it is ready to use just as you would any other yeast. It will take about an hour; so if you fix it a little before supper it will be ready by the time you are ready to mix your bread.

If you have never yet tried it, try making your bread into a stiff loaf the first mixing; set it down cellar over night, and work into loaves when you get up in the morning, and let it rise again. You can have your bread all done by nine o'clock, which is something to be thought of during the warm weather. We followed this plan for years, and liked it.

BROWN BREAD.—I took a pint bowl full of the white bread raising, while it was soft, put into it half a teacupful of mollasses, half a teaspoonful (scant) of soda dissolved in hot water, and then cooled with cold water, half a tablespoonful of butter. Pour this into a pan, and stir into it enough brown flour to make a very stiff batter; then turn this into the pan, well greased, in which you wish to bake it, and let it rise. It should half fill the pan, and rise the rest of the way before baking. Bake three quarters of an hour.

DRIED APPLE PIES.—Soak the apples a few hours, then put them on to cook slowly till done, so you can stick them well with a fork, but not soft. Take the apples out in your chopping-bowl and chop them fine; return to the juice, sweeten to taste, and put the juice of one lemon into material for two pies. Bake with two crusts.

BREAD PUDDING.—Make a custard of a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, four well-beaten eggs; upon this lay pieces of dried bread, scored across with a knife, buttered on both sides; flavor with two drops of vanilla. Let bake till the custard sets; then cover the top with the white of one egg well beaten with two tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar in it; spread on the top, and return to the oven to brown.

I think the only use for old bread is to soak it and feed it to the chickens. Too many waste enough good material to make a good pudding, and then put in enough old bread to spoil it, and call it, "bread pudding." Our family rebelled against the dish until I made it as above and changed the name to French custard. They all, with one accord, thought the new pudding a vast improvement. I didn't say a word. If the rose by any other name is just as sweet, why, call it something else.

The Care Of The Hair.

Do brush the head twice each day with a bristle-brush, not *too* stiff, but sufficiently so to penetrate to the scalp. Brush "every which way,"—forward, backward, up, down and sideways. This process will invigorate and soften the hair. Fifteen minutes twice a day devote to it *if* you have the time.

Do clip the ends of the hair as often as once in six weeks. It is better to have some one do this for you as you cannot reach all the short hairs at the back of your head. If you will examine your hair before clipping you will see numbers of "split ends." Well, hair stops growing when it begins to split, so if you would insure a thick head of hair you must also insure even healthy ends.

Do, if you find it necessary to wash your head, do so in cold, soft water, perfectly clear, and rub with a crash towel until dry. This is a tedious process, but unless it is thoroughly dried, dandruff forms, and if the hair is very thick it is apt to mildew. A young lady once dressed in haste after a long bath in the ocean, her partially dried hair was coiled up in a hurry and not combed again until late on the following day, when she was obliged to cut away a double handful of mildewed hair which lay beneath the heavy "Grecian coil" at the base of her exceedingly pretty head. The sacrifice was made amid a chorus of groans and lamentations. Therefore we would say,

Do wear an oil-skin, or waterproof cap while bathing, no matter whether it is becoming or not.

Now as to the treatment for incipient baldness, thin spots, and so forth. This is what an eminent physician said to a gentleman who consulted him for the first-named trouble:

"Have you been accustomed to wash your hair in soapy water?" asked the doctor.

"Yes, every morning," was the reply.

"Well that is the cause of this bald place; stop washing and begin brushing your hair. Use a bristle brush and brush for fifteen minutes every morning and night. You may not notice any improvement for a year, perhaps not for two, but be assured you will have a fine crop of hair and never grow bald if you pursue this course."

As fifteen minutes seem a very long while vigorously moving a hair-brush hither and thither over the surface of your head, it would be well to inveigle one's friends into assisting, wouldn't it?

If the hair is falling out, remember that it is owing to an unhealthy condition of the scalp. First, cut off about two inches of the hair, next wash in clear, cold, soft water, rubbing dry with a crash towel; then begin the fifteen minutes brushing process, and in a few weeks you will see the tiny spires of new hair coming all over your head. Beware of being tempted to the use of *any* nostrum whatsoever, no matter how plausible the advertisement thereof; *all* are more or less injurious—generally more, as you will find out to your sorrow if you begin the use of them.

Gray hair when it makes its appearance too early in life, is usually due to a scarcity of iron in the blood, and the hair may often be restored by *faithful* use of a prescription containing the proper proportion of iron. This any first class physician will give you. You must be willing to wait patiently until it has had time to do its work.

Gray hair, when it adorns an aged head, is a "crown of glory," provided the interior of said cranium has conceived good, and not evil, concerning its fellow creatures during the years which have preceded its appearance. Nothing looks smaller (and often ghastly mockery too) than to bedye and bedeck a head quivering with palsy, surmounting a body tottering on the innermost brink of the grave. How infinitely more dignified and seemly the hoary head dressed simply and becomingly, and carried with sweet graciousness as if feeling already the touch of that immortal crown so soon to rest upon it.

In conclusion if you are anxious to transform straight hair into curly ditto, wash in strong castile soap-suds, roll on strips of cloth, not tightly enough to break, and leave so through the night. Papers always cut the hair; do not use them. Damp air always straightens artificial curls and crimps, while hot irons burn and ruin it. In any case, it is better far to leave your hair as it was in the beginning.—GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

Bacilli.

"I shan't want any more ice of you, Mr. Stubbs, as I've been informed the ice is full of bacilli."

"Wot ever is that, mum? Wot's backely?"

"Well, judging from the size of your bill and the exceedingly small pieces of ice you have been leaving, I conclude it is something you put in the ice to make it weigh. Good-morning."

Casting Reflections.

"What are you trying to make, Walter?"

"A bow."

"What, out of such a stick?"

"Yes. Why not? Most of your beaux are worse sticks than this."

A little chap was very much afraid of thunderstorms, and one night, when praying at his mother's knee, being somewhat fearful of an approaching storm, he said: "Please send us only plain rain this time, if it will do just as well."

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MAMMA'S GIRL.

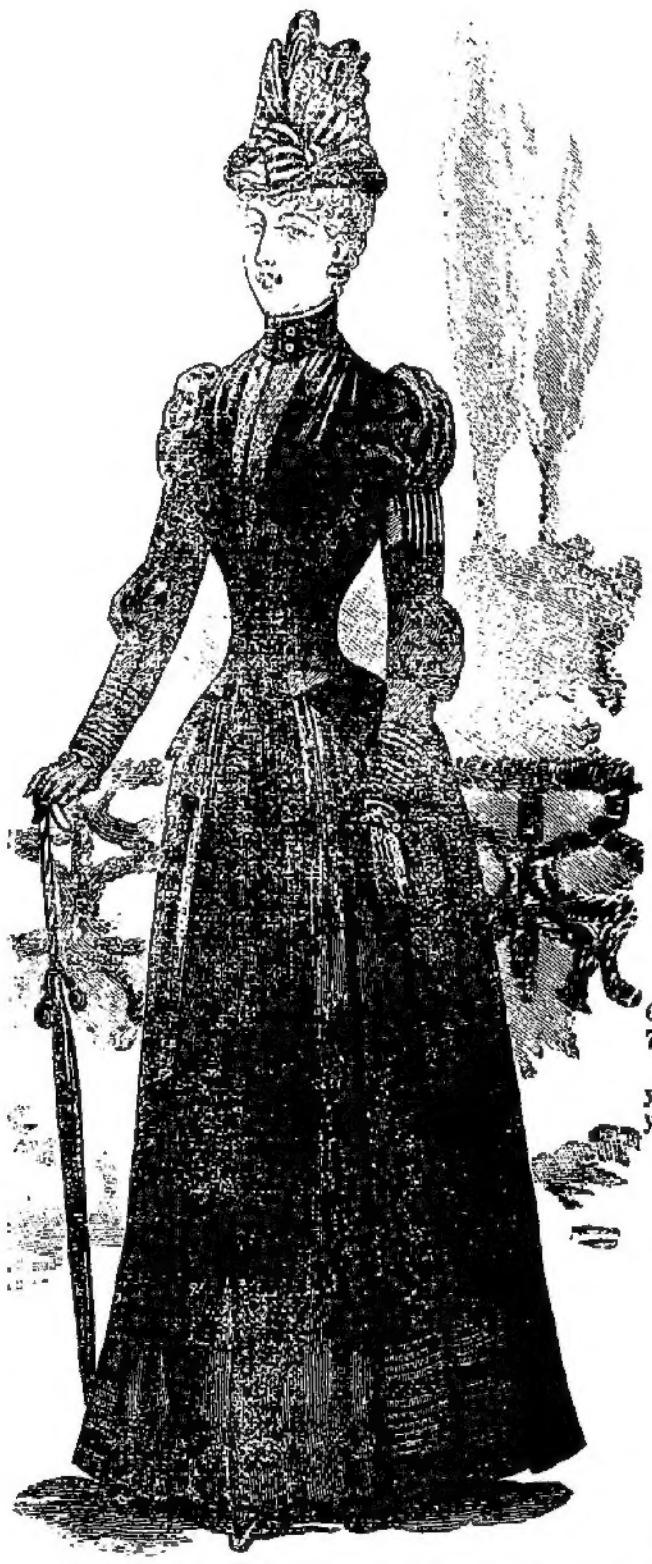

FIG. 51. No. 4373.—LADIES' COSTUME. PRICE 35 CENTS.

The quantity of material required for each size, of 21-inch goods, 20 yards; 42-inch goods, 10 yards; cambric for underskirt, 5 yards.

If made of materials illustrated, 6½ yards of 42-inch material, 7 yards of satin, ¾ of a yard of velvet, and wo pieces of narrow velvet, will be required to make the medium size.

FIG. 81. No. 4368.— GIRLS DRESS. PRICE 20 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 5 years 6 yards; 6 years, 6¼ yards; 7 years, 6½ yards; 8 years, 7 yards; 9 years, 7¼ yards; 10 years, 7½ yards.

Quantity of material (42 inches wide) for 5 years, 3 yards; 6 years, 3⅛ yards; 7 years, 3¼ yards; 8 years 3½ yards; 9 years, 3⅝ yards; 10 years, 3¾ yards.

Trimming 2¾ yards; ribbon, 2 yards.

FIG. 65. No. 4366.—LADIES' BASQUE. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30 inches, 3½ yards; 32 inches, 3½ yards; 34 inches, 3½ yards; 36 inches, 3¾ yards; 38 inches, 3¾ yards; 40 inches, 4 yards; 42 inches, 4¼ yards; 44 inches, 4½ yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30 inches, 1 3-4 yards; 32 inches, 1 3-4 yards; 34 inches, 1 3-4 36 inches, 1 7-8 yards; 38 inches, 1 7-8 yards; 40 inches, 2 yards; 42 inches, 2 1-8 yards; 44 inches, 2¼ yards.

If made of materials illustrated, 1⅝ yards of 42-inch material, 3-4 of a yard of velvet, and ⅝ of a yard of silk will be required to make the medium size.

FIG. 54. No. 4370.—LADIES' COAT BASQUE. PRICE 30 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30 inches, 8 yards; 32 inches, 8 yards; 34 inches, 8 1-4 yards; 36 inches, 8 1-2 yards; 38 inches, 9 yards; 40 inches, 9 1-2 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30 inches, 4 yards; 32 inches, 4 yards; 34 inches, 4⅛ yards; 36 inches, 4¼ yards; 38 inches, 4 1-2 yards; 40 inches, 4 3-4 yards.

Velvet, 1 yard.

No. 4371.—LADIES' TRIMMED SKIRT. PRICE 30 CENTS.

This design cuts from 22 to 32 inches waist measure, and the quantity of material required for each size of 21-inch goods, 12 1-2 yards, or 42-inch goods, 6 1-4 yards. Narrow velvet, 2 yards; wide velvet, 2 yards; Cambric for underskirt, 5 yards.

FIG. 66. No 4374.—LADIES' COSTUME. PRICE 35 CENTS.

This design cuts from 30 to 40 inches bust measure and the quantity of material required for each size, 16 yards of 21-inch goods, or 8 yards of 42-inch goods; cambric for underskirt, 5 yards.

If made of materials illustrated, 6 yards of 42-inch material, 4½ yards of 21-inch silk, and 3 yards of ribbon will be required to make the medium size.

436.—LADIES' ROUND WAIST. PRICE 20 CENTS.

Quan y of Material (21 inches wide) for 30 inches, 5 yards; 32 inches, 5 yards; 34 inches, 5 1-4 yards; 36 inches, 5 1-4 yards; 38 inches, 5 1-2 yards; 40 inches, 6 yards; 42 inches, 6 1-4 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30 inches, 2 1-2 yards; 32 inches, 2 1-2 yards; 34 inches, 2⅝ yards; 36 inches, 2⅝ yards; 38 inches, 2 3-4 yards; 40 inches, 3 yards; 42 inches 3⅛ yards.

Embroidery, 1 yards; silk for sash, 1 1-2 yards.

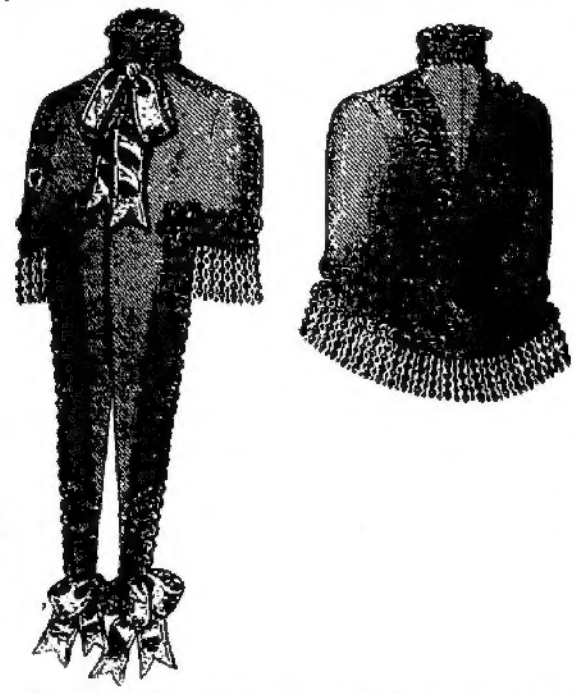

FIG. 73. No. 4360.—LADIES' WRAP. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30, 32 inches, 2 1-8 yard; 34, 36 inches, 2 1-4 yards; 38, 40, 42 inches, 2 3-8 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30, 32, 34, 36 inches, 1 1-8 yards; 38, 40, 42 inches, 1 1-4 yards.

Passementerie, 4 yards; fringe, 1 yard; ribbon, 3 1-2 yards.

Fig. 53. No. 4369.—Ladies' Basque. Price 25 cents.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30 inches, 4 1-4 yards; 32 inches, 4½ yards; 34 inches, 4¾ yards; inches, 4⅞ yards; 38 inches, 5 yards; 40 inches, 5 rds.

Quanlity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30 inches, yards; 32 inches, 2 1-4 yards; 34 inches, 2⅜ yards; inches, 2 1-2 yards; 38 inches, 2 1-2 yards; 40 in- s, 2 1-2 yards.

Velvet, 1 yard; ribbon velvet, 2 yards.

No. 4372.—Ladies' Trimmed Skirt. Price 30 cents.

This design cuts from 22 to 32 inches waist measure l the quantity of material required for each size, of inch goods, 11 1-2 yards, or 5 3-4 yards of 42-inch ds.

Velvet, ¾ of a yard; cambric for underskirt, 5 yards.

Fig. 69. No. 4373.—Ladies' Costume Price 35 cents.

Q ties, see Fig. 51.

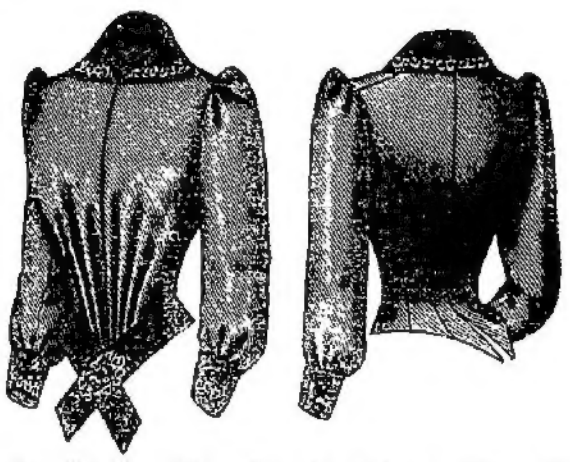

Fig. 58. No. 4351.—Ladies' Basque. Price 25 cents.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30 inches, 3 yards; 32 inches, 3 yards; 34 inches, 3 1-4 yards; 36 inches, 3 1-4 yards; 38 inches, 3 1-2 yards; 40 inches, 3 1-2 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30 inches, 1 1-2 yards; 32 inches, 1 1-2 yards; 34 inches, 1⅝ yards; 36 inches, 1⅝ yards; 38 inches, 1 3-4 yards; 40 inches, 1 3-4 yards.

Velvet, ⅜ of a yard.

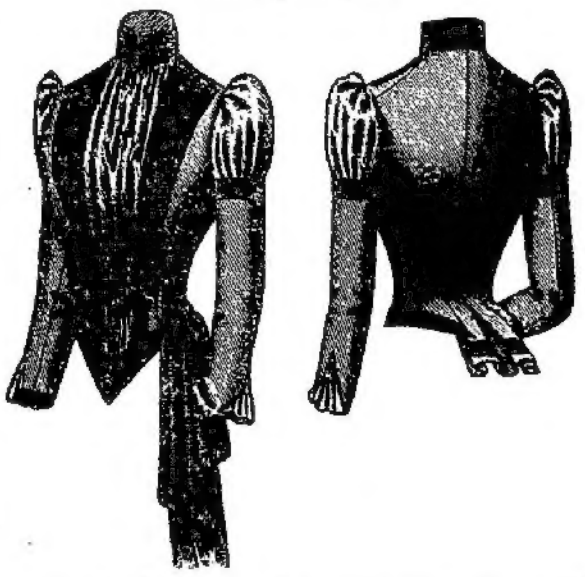

Fig. 55. No. 4369.—Ladies' Basque. Price 25 cents.

For Quantities, see Fig. 53.

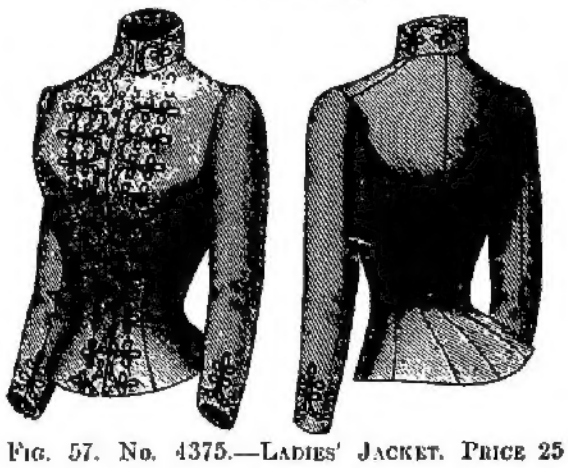

Fig. 57. No. 4375.—Ladies' Jacket. Price 25 cents.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30 inches, 2 1-2 yards; 32 inches, 2 3-4 yards; 34 inches, 2⅞ yards; 36 inches, 3 yards; 38 inches, 3⅛ yards; 40 inches, 3 1-4 yards; 42 inches, 3 1-4 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30 inches, 1 1-4 yards; 32 inches, 1 1-4 yards; 34 inches, 1⅜ yards; 36 inches, 1 1-2 yards; 38 inches, 1 1-2 yards; 40 inches, 1⅝ yards; 42 inches, 1⅝ yards.

Trimming, 2 1-2 yards.

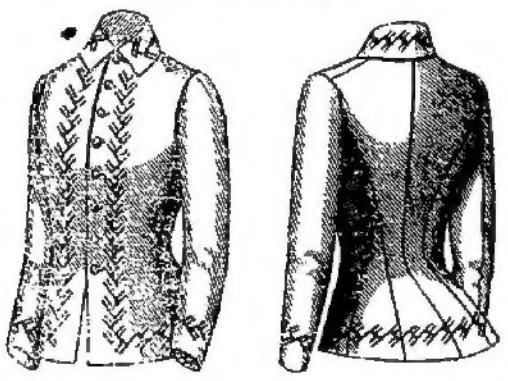

Fig 78. No. 4384.—Misses' HouseSacque. Price 20 cents.

Quantity of Material (27 inches width) for 8 years, 1⅞ yards; 9 years, 2 yards; 10 years, 2 yards; 11 years, 2⅛ yards; 12 years 2¼ yards; 13 years, 2⅜ yards; 14 years, 2½ yards; 15 years, 2½ yards.

Quantity of material (36 inches wide) for 8 years, 1⅜ yards; 9 years 1½ yards; 10 years 1½ yards; 11 years 1 5-8 yards; 12 years 1¾ yards; 13 years 1¾ yards; 14 years, 1⅞ yards; 15 years, 2 yards.

Fig. 52. No. 4355.—Ladies' Wrap. Price 25 cents.

Quantity of Material (27 inches wide) for 30 inches, 2¾ yards; 32 inches, 2⅞ yards; 34 inches, 2⅞ yards; 36 inches, 3 yards; 38 inches, 3⅛ yards; 40 inches, 3¼ yards; 42 inches, 3⅜ yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30, 32 inches, 2 yards; 34 inches, 2⅛ yards; 36, 38, 40, 42 inches, 2 1-4 yards.

Fur trimming, 5¾ yards; jet trimming, 4 yards.

Fig. 72. No. 4363.—Misses' Shirt Sleeve. Price 10 cents.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 6 years, 1 yard; 8 years, 1¼ yards; 10 years, 1⅜ yards; 12 years, 1 3-8 yards; 14 years, 1 1-2 yards; 15 years, 1 1-2 yards.

Quantity of Material (36 inches wide) for 6 years, 1-2 of a yard; 8 years, 5-8 of a yard; 10 years, ¾ of a yard; 12 years, 3-4 of a yard; 14 years, 3-4 of a yard; 15 years, 3-4 of a yard.

Lace, 5-8 of a yard.

Fig. 59. No. 4372.—Ladies' Trimmed Skirt. Price 30 cents.

For es, see Fig. 53.

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Astbury's Bargain.

By Charles Gibbon

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CHAPTER VI.—Reparation.

The Overton Park carriage was at the gate of Cedar Cottage, and the footman was at the door respectfully awaiting the commands of Mrs. Silverton. The carriage had been sent from the Park by Mrs. Dacon to bring her mother and cousin to the grand juvenile fete which was to celebrate the fifth birthday of Mr. and Mrs. Dacon's only child, little Hetty. The widow liked to have the Overton carriage with its two fine bays standing in front of her house, and to have the footman in his quiet yet conspicuous livery standing at her door; and whenever she was sent for, contrived to keep the equipage waiting some time. On this occasion there was an extra delay, which was not Mrs. Silverton's fault, but Daisy's.

When ready to start, the postman had delivered a letter from Gilbert. It informed her that he had arrived in Liverpool, and was just starting for London, of course travelling under the name by which he was now known. He intended to make his way to the Cottage, and begged her, if she should be going out, to leave a message appointing an early hour for a meeting. Certain information had reached him which explained Dacon's strange illness, and he was most anxious to talk to her about it.

Daisy had not concealed from Aunt Silverton the correspondence with Gilbert; but as any communication between Cedar Cottage and "that young man" was entirely disapproved of, she did not tell her much. Consequently, she was at a loss how to act in the present juncture, being excited by the unexpected intimation of Gilbert's speedy arrival. His sudden return plainly indicated that some calamity was about to befall the Master of Overton Park. She determined to say nothing to her aunt until she had seen Gilbert, and simply left a note with the housemaid for "Mr. Harrison" telling him where a message would find her.

"I never knew you to take so long to dress before, Daisy," exclaimed Mrs. Silverton as she lay back in the carriage with a delightful sense of her own grandeur and importance; "and yet it is only a children's party."

The fete was to be a grand one. Dacon had attended to every detail himself, determined to produce for his child a scene of fairy wonders which should transcend all the pictures in the *Arabian Nights*. The autumn tints of the folage on the Park trees were to lend their aid to the effects produced by the thousands of Chinese lanterns which were cunningly hung throughout the grounds: and a grand display of firework was to close the amusements of the young people after they were tired of dancing and feasting, and the home-bearing carriages were arriving.

Five-year-old Hetty was at the top of the lawn, receiving her numerous tiny guests and their grown-up guardians with as much composure as if she had been a queen accustomed to levees. Her father had made so much a companion of her that she was old-fashioned and self-possessed without being rude or obtrusive—a rare combination in a child. The only impatience she displayed was when she turned to her mother with the repeated question: "But where is papa? He promised to be here early, and he always comes at the time he says he will."

"He is late," said Mrs. Dacon, standing behind her daughter and looking anxiously down the avenue. "But, my dear, he cannot always leave the office at a fixed hour."

Then the fun commenced: and the bands of merry youngsters were conducted through the shrubbery to the tennis-ground, which had been transformed into a miniature fair. There were swings and merry-go-rounds, a Punch and Judy show, a marionnette show, a conjurer's and a fortune-teller's tents, and a fancy fair of toys of every description, to be distributed according to the number taken from a wheel-of-fortune at the entrance for every passer to dip into and draw out a ticket. Besides all this, there was a brass band playing with brassy loudness all sorts of merry tunes to make hearts glad and feet patter chirpingly on the smooth grass.

And so, when the fun was at its height, papa came home looking very weary and haggard. He did not go out into the midst of the merry throng, but went straight up to his bedroom and sent for his wife. "Don't make any fuss, dear," he said when she came; "but I am too ill for anything except going to bed. I want to get a sleep. Maybe I will waken up refreshed enough to join the party. Go on with our arrangements as if there was nothing the matter. Promise me that."

"Of course, Henry; but you look so ill I must send for the doctor."

"Nonsense, my dear; I shall be all right after a nap."

"Papa, papa!" cried little Hetty, who had somehow discovered his arrival and rushed into the room, her bright amber hair touched by the rays of the setting sun and looking like gold. "I am so glad you are here. Do come and see how the beautiful dollies are moving about just like real people."

He took her up in his arms and kissed her—he seemed to gasp as he held her to his breast. "Yes, darling, I will see the dollies by-and by."

The child kissed him, wondering that he should refuse to join her immediately in the play as she requested. He had never done so before.

"You won't be long, papa," she said, moving hesitatingly away; "the dollies are so beautiful and look so real!"

"No, not long, pet. But you must go now—I am so tired." He kissed her again and again, seeming to gasp for breath as he did so. The child with a pretty toss of the head and a merry laugh, skipped away to mingle with her blithe companions in the pleasure so lavishly provided for them.

"I want to have a sleep, Hetty," he said very tenderly to his wife; "you know I have not had any for many nights: but I feel drowsy now. So, as the doctors say I must sleep if there is to be any chance of recovery, you will not on any account try to waken me if you should find me in a doze.—There now, go, and do what you can to make the little folk happy, and let me rest."

The wife very reluctantly left him to return to her duties as hostess; but she found it difficult to smile, although the merry shouts of laughter filled the atmosphere with a sense of unclouded joy.

The twilight was fading into darkness when the fireworks were started, and three huge rockets ending in variegated sprays of blue and red inaugurated the programme. Before the first stick fell, a footman found Daisy, and informed her that Mr. Harrison desired to see her.

She immediately followed the man in the direction of the house, but had only gone about a score of paces when she saw a gentleman advancing towards her. She felt her hand grasped with a fervour which sent a thrill of pleasure through her veins and brought the hot blood into her cheeks. That was Gilbert's grasp; but the sensation it produced was somehow different from what it used to be. In bygone times she used to tremble with the delight of touching his hand, because she believed it could never be her own. Now it seemed as if by some occult influence he had conveyed to her mind the impression that the hand was her own and brought with it a true and undivided affection.

"You are not sorry to see me here again?" he said.

"I am very glad. It is what I have always wished; but your last letter frightened me."

"Let us cross the lawn to the beeches. We can talk there without interruption.—Will you take my arm?"

The acquiescing action was his answer; and they passed quietly into the shadow of the trees, where the glaring lights of the fireworks, now in full progress, could not discover them to the guests, even if the guests had not been too much preoccupied by the brilliant display to think of peeping into shady nooks.

"I do not know how to prepare you for what I have to say." Gilbert began, while he tried to see her face in the shadow. "I had a letter from Dacon, which, read beside your last, telling me of his strange illness and of"—there was the briefest hesitation before he pronounced the name—"and of Mrs. Dacon's anxiety, determined me to get back to London as quickly as steamers and trains could carry me."

Daisy observed with satisfaction that he spoke of "Mrs. Dacon," not Hetty, as it used to be; and of course it was right that he should do so. But she pretended not to observe the change.

"What did he tell you that could alter your resolution so suddenly? Hetty is only unhappy on his account, and is in no need of your help."

"It was as much my thought of you that brought me back as my concern for Dacon"——

"For him!" she interrupted. "Then it was not Hetty?"

"Oh yes, for her too, and I fear what may happen to her. Dacon's letter told me that he was absolutely ruined."

"He ruined!" she exclaimed, utterly unable to grasp the possibility of such a thing.

"Yes; the bankruptcy of the great house of Ellicott & Co. will be announced in a few days."

"I do not understand. How he can have lost such an enormous fortune?"

"This is easily done by a man who confesses himself to have been a mad gambler from the moment when he first had the power to juggle with stocks and shares, and with such desperate ventures as no one in his senses who had anything to lose would touch. He says he was insane, and now realizes it when too late to retrieve himself. I have his permission to tell you everything, or I would not tell even you, Daisy, that it was this mad passion that led him to perpetrate the frauds, from the consequences of which he was first screened by my flight, and then saved by the sudden death of his uncle, which gave him the means to take up all the forged bills. But even that terrible lesson did not cure him. As soon as his hands were free, with the whole capital of the firm under his control, he lost every glimmer of reason and business knowledge he ever possessed, and now he says nothing can save him."

"And Hetty—poor Hetty—what is to become of her?"

"She will not be poor so far as money is concerned. He tells me that the one consolation he finds in the midst of the wreck he has made is the assurance that, no matter what happens to him, his wife and daughter are provided for. The marriage settlements were made when he was perfectly solvent, and they give to her Overton Park with a sufficient income for its maintenance. The creditors cannot touch the settlements."

"But you, Gilbert—how will this affect you?" was her next eager inquiry. "Will you be safe? Will you be cleared of all blame?"

"I do not know. However, it seems that he has told everything to Mr. Ardwick, who has promised to protect me from any charge in connection with the forgeries, and I will see him to-morrow. Dacon's chief object in telling me this was to persuade me to yield to his prayer that the knowledge of his crime might be kept from his wife and daughter, if possible. I mean to try and keep them in ignorance of it, and I want you to help me."

"I will do whatever you think should be done."

"Ah, then ——Daisy!—you will come back with me to Rio."

She had no desire to resist the pressure of his hand as he drew her close to him and kissed her. She had no time to wonder then how it came to be that she was not more surprised at finding herself lifted in a moment from the ranks of the "unattached" to the blissful heights of the Betrothed; she had no time to wonder then how it all came to be settled in such a simple way and everything understood between them with so few words—no time, for they were started by the furious clatter of horse's hoofs passing at full gallop down the avenue, from which they were screened by the beeches and shrubbery.

The band was playing one of Strauss's gayest melodies, and the children were shouting in wild glee at every new marvel of the firework display, and yet Daisy and Gilbert heard that horse's hoofs as distinctly as if there had been perfect stillness around them, and every stamp was like a loud bugle-note of alarm in their ears.

"There is something wrong at the house! cried Daisy with instinctive dread. "That man is going for the doctor. Come, Gilbert; we must help her."

He knew that she meant her cousin, and they were speedily convinced that she stood in sore need of help.

The anxious wife had at intervals stolen away from her guests to see how her husband fared. He seemed to be sleeping so soundly that she feared every fresh outburst of merriment, lest it should awaken him. By-and-by she was rendered uneasy by his stillness, for he did not seem to breathe. She touched him, and he did not stir. "Henry!" she whispered tenderly in his ear; but he made no response. Then, becoming alarmed, she raised his arm, released it, and it fell lifeless by his side. She uttered a shriek of horror and anguish as she fell upon the bed beside the man she loved and believed to be so noble. The cry attracted a servant, who at once brought Mrs. Silverton. That lady's dismay did not prevent her from promptly taking the practical measures necessary under the circumstances. She sent for the doctor, and had her insensible daughter removed to another room, where Daisy presently came to assist in waiting upon her.

On the arrival of the doctor, he said he could be of no service to Mr. Dacon, who had been dead for two hours at least: the cause of death was prussic acid. So Henry Dacon was consistent to the last, and sought escape from the consequences of his follies at any cost save that of manfully enduring them.

In Dacon's private desk was found a packet addressed to Gilbert Astbury, containing two documents. The first was a plain acknowledgment of his guilt, and a full explanation of how the frauds for which Gilbert had been blamed were perpetrated. As a partner in the firm, Dacon had the right of endorsing bills, and he had forged the names of the correspondents who were supposed to have drawn them. In the ordinary course of business, Gilbert had got the bills discounted and received the money, which he handed to Dacon. Then it stated why Gilbert had agreed to screen him at the sacrifice of his own good name. "But his sacrifice has been a torture to me," the confession of the miserable man went on. "I did hope to retrieve everything by my daring speculations and to restore Astbury to his right position. I failed. Great as was the fortune left me, I have lost it all."

The second paper was a letter to Gilbert, in which the writer stated that he had now made the only reparation in his power, and left him free to make any use of it that might best satisfy him. He only expressed the wish of a dying man that some way might be found to keep his wife and child in ignorance of the past.

Gilbert showed the papers to Daisy; and before he had told her what he intended to do, she said in her calm, wise way: "We will put these things out of sight, and say nothing about them, Gilbert. You are safe, and that is enough for me. Hetty is well off thanks to the marriage settlements, and that should satisfy"—she was going to say "you," but arrested herself and said—"us all.—But do you think you can forgive me for being wicked and spiteful about something?"

"I don't know," he answered, smiling as he looked into those clear blue eyes.—"What are you spiteful about?"

"I cannot help wishing Hetty to know that all the time whilst she was abusing you for blaming Dacon,

you were tearing up and burning the proofs of his guilt and your innocence."

"Yes, Daisy, that was a hard time for me. But whilst doing it and suffering her scorn, I was preparing the way for winning you—my own better self."

There could not have been a more satisfactory answer than that. They were not, however, compelled to return to Rio—although they did so for a time—or to retain the pseudonym of Harrison. Dacon's attempt at reparation had been as complete as could be; and the information he had given to Mr. Ardwick enabled that gentleman in the course of the winding up of Ellicott & Co's. affairs to satisfy every one that Astbury had not perpetrated the frauds which had been placed to his account. Mrs. Dacon and her child still remain in the blissful faith that Henry Dacon was a paragon of manhood; and Hetty is sure that Gilbert is innocent because "Henry had always said so." Mrs. Silverton carefully concealed the indignation she felt in regard to her deceased son-in-law for so recklessly squandering her daughter's great fortune, as she considered it. She always took a lenient view of the sins of the rich; and success so completely restored Gilbert to her good graces, that even without the public announcement of his innocence, she would have been pleased to distinguish him as "her dear friend and relative."

[The End.]

Cooking a Trout.

Well, having caught your trout, you gaze at him awhile as he lies there in the grass. The sun has come up in the meantime and is peeping at your prize through the openings in the leaves, making his gold and crimson to sparkle again and again. Then you run your finger through his gill and carry him to the cabin. You lay him lightly on the moss, keeping your hands off him. Near the cabin there is surely sweet fern growing, and you can smell it. Perhaps there is a clump or two of spicewood. If so, all the better. You pick some sprigs of sweet fern, or some spicewood, or both, and place them at the side of the trout. Then you take a piece of clean, brown paper and cover it nicely with the fresh butter that perhaps your Mary made, and which is in the little stone jar that you sank in the spring at the edge of the alder thicket last night. You cover the paper thick with the butter and sprinkle pepper and salt on it. Then you wrap the trout in it, just as it came from the brook a quarter of an hour ago. Then you wrap a little of the fern or spicewood leaves about the paper, wrap another piece of brown paper around all, and bury your herb-inshrouded trout at the bottom of the red-hot bed of ashes. Then you go to the creek and take a soothing bath in its limpid waters, after which you take that little flat bottle of yours and walk over to to the spring and tamper with it gently.

By the time you have got back to the cabin and cut your bread and set your table you can think of uncovering your breakfast. When the trout comes out from the ashes, and you have taken its wrappings off, it looks so much like it did the minute it left the water and lay gasping on the grassy bank, that you can scarcely believe it is not only dead, but cooked And there is his natural smell, sweet and penetrating which the ferns kept from wasting away. You take your sharp knife and cut the trout open in the belly. There are its "inards" shriveled up in a little wad. They all come out together, and your trout is as clean as can be, and none of its naturalness is gone. You take the trout, place it on a piece of birch bark, if you can get it; if not, on your platter, with fern all around it, and then when you eat it you are eating a trout that has been cooked, and if you don't believe it, try it.

A Bookcase.

The following description of home-made bookshelves is taken from the *New York Tribune*: The simplest bookcase is a box about a foot deep and three feet square, fitted with two shelves. The box should be smooth inside and outside, stained cherry or any appropriate color, or, if hard pine, simply shellacked. A brass rod fitted across the top of the edge of the box will serve to hold a simple curtain of chintz and will cost two and a half cents a foot. The top of the box can be finished with a scarf and serve as a pedestal for a bust or a receptacle for any dainty bits of bric-a-brac the possessor may enjoy. A little more elaborate bookcase is made of hard pine or any other hard wood. The end pieces are two inches thick by three feet nine inches high. The first shelf is raised from the floor four inches, with two slots cut in the side pieces to raise it higher. Above this are three slots for the second shelf, and still higher up three more for the third shelf. These three slots serve to enable the owner to raise or lower his shelves. Five inches from the top of the end pieces the top shelf is placed, a back is put on the bookcase extending as high as the end pieces above the top shelf, and the bookcase is finished as far as the carpenter or joiner is concerned. A good coat of shellac is all that is needed to complete it, and a rod and curtain if the owner chooses. A wainscoting of such bookcase, filled with handsome volumes, looks attractive in any room. Large pictures should be hung so that their edges should reach but a few inches from the top of such bookcases

Saying one thing and doing another burns the candle at both ends.

HOUSE-KEEPING FOR TWO.

House-keeping for two, with the young house-keeper as cook, and where intelligence goes hand-in-hand with a good cook-book and is constantly kept up to the mark by the monthly visit of a good household magazine, is the ideal life, for the honeymoon year at least; and she is to be counted fortunate and blessed who begins her married life in circumstances that enable her for to do for herself the things she can then teach others to do as time goes on and means increase, and the four-roomed cottage or flat is exchanged for the picturesque Queen Anna villa of the country, or stately brown stone mansion in the city.

More than one such young house-keeper has in latter years presided over the governor's mansion, the proud wife of some noted lawyer or general, whose state has offered him the highest gift in its possession, and others have stepped still higher, and at the White House have graced with charming dignity the stateliest home in America, fulfilling its duties honorably, and dispensing its hospitalities generously.

Little reason, then, has the young housewife, with such illustrious examples before her, to repine that her lot at the beginning is cast in a lowly estate, or to envy her wealthier neighbors their larger homes or greater incomes.

Even when marketing or house-keeping is taught at the mother's home, it is either accompanied by a full purse, or else "father pays the bills," and an excellent cook performs the disagreeable parts of cooking, or disposes of the purchases altogether. The girls thus taught often leave the mother's home for one of their own, bought and furnished as a wedding gift from the father, and keep a cook and a little girl to open the door and run on errands. While under thrifty and economical management, the husband's income is sufficient for these, the luxuries of the girlhood home too often become the extravagances of the husband's, and at the end of six months there are outstanding bills, and the inevitable worry that accompanies them; and when a check comes at Christmas time from a thoughtful mother or father, instead of buying new curtains or a longed-for picture, it goes towards paying the grocer or butcher. Not long ago, under just such circumstances, a bride of the previous June, one accustomed to ordering an occasional dress from Paris, was obliged to wear a green felt hat with a navy blue silk dress all the following winter, instead of the green cloth suit she had expected to buy; and a heavier cross for her young shoulders it would have been hard to find.

But that is by the way, for this paper is for the happy house-keeper for two.

The first thing the young house-keeper is to consider is the occupation or employment of the money-maker of her little family, and the effect it has on the appetite; for the man who leads an out-of-door life, with an abundance of physical labor, will enjoy a stew, pot-pie, or chowder, which the clerk from store or bank of the young lawyer from his office, will find too hearty. Then, as dinner is the turning-point in the day, and meat its centre of attractions, any one of the following dishes will be found desirable, especially for warm weather, since nothing need be left for warming over, and will meet the second demand for consideration.

Chicken, roast, broiled or fricasseed.
Porterhouse or sirloin steak, broiled.
Chops, mutton, lamb, or pork, broiled or breaded.
Veal Cutlets, breaded.

For Friday, fish that comes in cutlets, cod, halibut, or salmon, or the small fish like smelts are good purchases, as well as oysters and clam. From one to one and a half pounds of meat or fish, one pint of oysters or clams, fried, scalloped, or stewed, accompanied with vegetables, bread and butter, and a nice dessert, is an ample allowance of any of the meats or fish, to buy or prepare for a simple family duet.

Occasionally, however, the appetite will demand a good roast or broiled dinner, and though the young cook may be discouraged by the size even a four-pound roast, or an equal portion of beef or mutton to boil, each piece of meat, even when cold and ragged looking, is capable of transformation into appetizing dishes for breakfast or dinner.

Roast Beef—croquettes or mock terrapin.
Boiled or roast Mutton—cottage pie or a mince.
Roast Veal—delicious patties or scallops.
Roast Lamb—a salad with lettuce.
Corned Beef—the best and only hash to be eaten.
Boiled Ham—ham omelet or ham and scrambled eggs.

Any of these meats are nice at one meal cold, if cut very thin, and the platter garnished with parsley, accompanied by an appropriate relish, horse-radish, mustard, current jelly, or mint sauce.

Vegetables are a third important consideration. Of these one dish of potatoes, one dish of some cooked vegetable—as peas, beans, or corn—and one dish of nicely seasoned raw or cold vegetables—tomatoes, beets, or cucumbers—are a sufficient variety for any table, and the young house-keeper making her own choice can be guided as to quantity somewhat by the following list.

Radishes, one bunch.
Lettuce, one head.
Asparagus, one bunch.
String beans, one pint.
Peas, two quarts.
Cucumbers, one large, or two small.
Summer Squash, two.
Corn, four ears.
Succotash, three ears of corn, one pint of lima beans.
Turnips, two quarts, boil and mash one large or two small.
Spinach, sea-kale or greens, two quarts.

Cauliflower, one small one; cook the whole and serve with drawn butter; if any remains, warm over *au gratin*.

Cabbage, one small; cook three-fourths the first day, and use the remainder on the second day with a salad dressing or as cold slaw.

Tomatoes, one quart; cook one-half as a stew, or stuffed, and the remainder serve cold with vinegar, pepper and salt, or with a mayonnaise dressing.

Potatoes, one-half peck, and cook from four to six. This will leave sufficient to stew or fry for breakfas

For desserts for two, nothing can be daintier than one half pint of cream flavoured with one teaspoonful of sugar, and a half teaspoonful of vanilla, beaten with an egg beater, and then spread over a delicate sponge cake. Custards are equally desirable, baked or boiled and corn starch custard is an admirable addition to strawberries, bananas, or peaches; and pop-overs or dumplings, with a sauce, are hearty sweets, and, fortunately, the recipes are easily divisible, and adaptable to the wants of a small family.

For all milk puddings let the young cook use one pint of milk for a basis, and proportion the other ingredients of a recipe to it, and after even a few weeks' practice she will have a large number of dainty desserts from which to choose; all of which use from one foundation.

One pint of milk.
Two tablespoonfuls of sugar.
One-half teaspoonful vanilla.
Two eggs.

Bread crumbs, sago, rice, tapioca, and cocoanut are a few of the ingredients that might be suggested.

For shortcake, dumplings, or puddings use this recipe:

One pint of flour.
One heaping teaspoonful of baking powder.
A salt spoonful of salt.
One tablespoonful of lard.
Two-thirds cup of milk

Rub the lard through the sifted flour, salt and powder, and add the milk. Make one-half the dough into biscuits light and white for tea, and use the other half for one of the desserts mentioned above. No doubt this will seem almost like doll's play, but not every one possesses an all-capacious stomach, and the thrifty housewife will object to waste, and her husband to a constant succession of *rechauffés*, or left overs, warmed over; and with cake or crackers and cheese in case of shortage, the young cook will do well to buy limitedly, but not niggardly, for meanness is an equal sin with wastefulness.

In making bread bring the school room law into requisition again, and where the directions say use one cupful of yeast, or one yeast cake, use one-half, with the quantity of flour, shortening, and water in equal proportion, then use half the raised and prepared dough for raised biscuits for tea, another small portion set apart for Parker House rolls for breakfast; then if the supply of bread becomes a little dry toward the end of the week it can be converted into crisp brown toast well buttered, or cover three or four slices with one teaspoonful of butter and pinch of salt.

In making cake, no other recipe is so unvarying in good results, or capable of so many easy variations, as the one following:

One cup of Butter.
Two cups of sugar.
Three cups of flour.
Four eggs.
One heaping teaspoonful of baking powder.
One cup of milk.

Cream the butter and sugar, add alternately the sifted flour with the baking powder and milk, lastly the eggs.

Make one-half the unbaked cake into a layer cake, using three small-sized jelly tins for baking, and fill with or use as layers jelly, cream, prepared chocolate, or cocoanut, as preferred. Bake the remainder in a loaf tin, add before baking a cup of raisins or dates, stoned and well floured, or chopped citron, or walnut meats. Let this cake be iced, and reserved for the last of the week, since it will keep fresh longer than the layer cake, or use it with lemonade, chocolate, or coffee, when friends come in for an even calling.

If the young house-keeper, however lacking in knowledge or experience, brings to her household task common sense and intelligence, a month's time should suffice for mastering the elements of cooking; and then as her judgment becomes strengthened and practiced, and her skill more sure, she can try other dishes, which require time and much nicety of hand to make into the dainty dishes their authors claim they are.

Another month some suggestions on breakfast, tea and luncheon will be given, and although these at present are more applicable to the house-keeper in village or city, the home on the farm will be remembered in paper, that come afterward.

Betsey Bobbsaw.

Trust.

'Twas years ago when I, a timid maid,
In crossing a wild brook, was sore afraid;
When he held out his loving hand, so strong,
And said, "Take courage, dear, I'll lead you safe along."
And o'er the noisy brook let there we went,
All unalarmed and filled with sweet content
With him I passed on to the other side.

Methinks, that when my time shall come to die,
When I shall dread those waves that dash so high,
From heav'n will he hold out his hand so strong,
And say, "Take courage, dear, I'll lead you safe along."
And o'er the dashing Jordan then we'll go,
And, unalarmed, because he leads me so,
With him I'll pass on to the other side.

The Ladies' Journal.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, FASHION, ETC.

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REVIEW OF FASHION.

This season you may cull ideas from the Empire and Directoire periods, dress in Grecian or mediæval fashion, and still remain in possession of the happy fact that you are adopting the latest and most becoming caprice. If it is unbecoming, you will be called eccentric; if it is becoming, you will be stylish.

The adjustable gowns doing double duty as dressy and plain toilettes "take" in Paris; whether they will here, remains to be proven. One has a light pink silk skirt worked all over with gold braiding and embroidery in black and gold. It has an overdress of reseda cashmere lined with pink silk, the front of the linings embroidered to match the skirt, and with this is a jacket of the cashmere, which is supplied with revers and is double-breasted. The reseda can be made to completely hide the embroidered pink silk skirt, and, when the jacket is buttoned, simply presents the appearance of an ordinary though rather elegant morning dress, but with a touch of the hand a most elegant toilette is disclosed. The sides of the reseda cashmere turn back, showing pink embroidered linings, which form addenda to the embroidered skirt. When the jacket also is opened it discloses the vest and revers in pink silk, embroidered to match the skirt.

Empire evening dresses are demi-trained and gathered all around, with the low bodice crossed, back and front, at the waist, short puffed sleeves, and a ruche of tulle at the foot of the skirt; the front breadth of the skirt and the space between the bodice folds are nearly covered with an embroidery of tinsel, blue faint green, pink, and white silk. The wide sash is of ribbon or silk, knotted twice towards the left of the front, with gold fringe on the ends.

Pretty home and dinner dresses of crepon or China crepe are made with pleated skirt fronts, gathered back, and blouse waists like a Grecque waist. The full sleeves are of crepe, and the jacket of velvet a shade darker. The skirt may have a border of velvet across the front, or three narrow panels between the pleats.

Bright red silk gowns are very select, with stripings of black lace. One of armure silk has a slightly draped front trimmed with five stripes of lace insertion set over the silk and edged with the narrowest of black gimp; the sides consist of one large double box-pleat, and the back is gathered. The short basque has a rounding point back and front, diagonal stripes of lace from the shoulders, arm-seams, and down the sleeves, with long revers of silk, a V neck surrounded by a turned-over lace frill, and similar frills on the sleeves.

Coat basques, having jacket, pointed, or full fronts, with folds from the shoulders, will prevail rather than the longer worn Directoire redingotes. The basques have slender, pleated coat-tails to the edge of the skirt. The Medicis style of corsage is promised for elegant toilettes; these have long corsages, rather pointed, back and front, with the famous wired collar standing erect in the back, high puffed sleeves buttoned from the elbow down, to get as close a fit as possible, and a girdle or fitted belt of gilt embroidery, velvet, or even precious stones, fitted loosely around the edge of the corsage. The skirt for such a corsage must either fall in unbroken folds of rich materials, or be carelessly caught up on one side by an end from the girdle, ending in a clasp, ornament, or Marguerite bag.

Striped gowns with handkerchief borders will have full skirts, the border up the sides, short pointed aprons almost entirely of the border, and round or pointed basques trimmed with the border. Unless one can afford many changes, such a costume becomes wearisome, as, in fact, all "robe" dresses do. The scarf costume for plain and brocaded woolens, or cashmere and silk is shown in Pattern No. 4373 of this issue, and is thought highly of for young ladies.

Gray and yellow are considered a charming combination, as a gray surah embroidered with silver, and a yellow crepe vest, shows. One of cashmere for more ordinary wear has a bask, pleated skirt, full vest of yellow surah, with a collar, cuffs, and a shaped belt of steel and silver passementerie.

Odd jackets—or theatre waists, as they are often called—are prettily made of silk or velvet, to wear with almost any skirt. One in Directoire style has a yoke at the back, from which spring small flat pleats, clustering at the waist into a rather deep band, fitting to the figure. In front these are the short, straight, open Directoire coat fronts, showing crosse folds of white crepe or surah, finished off with a deep, folded, pointed band. The front of the collar and a pointed piece attached to it are made to unhook, and so leave the front of the throat bare if a string of pearls or an ornament is worn. The sleeves are gathered at the top of the shoulder.

An elegant tea-gown of old-rose and gold brocade has the skirt bordered with gold, pale green, and pink embroidery. It is cut in princesse fashion, with jacket fronts of green velvet opening over a full vest of old-rose crepe. The high wired Medicis collar is of the velvet overlaid with the embroidery. Puffed sleeves of crepe are overshadowed by angel sleeves of the brocade lined with velvet. The soft lace belt is either of crepe or velvet; in the latter case it is fitted like a girdle.

Short velvet jackets, cut round like a zouave's, or square like a Greek's, will be worn over basques and round bodices. They have sleeve-caps, a collar or not as desired, and are finished with a silk cord or narrow tinsel gimp. For dressy house or theatre wear the are becoming additions to an otherwise plain toilette. The round, low Empire corsage will be retained for full dress toilettes.

Brocaded and plain black mohairs form neat street dresses with the addition of a little cord passementerie, making them up in coat basques or a short bodice. Plain and figured Henriettas are stylish, or brocaded Henrietta and armure may rival a costume of the plain silk-warp woolen material and silk brocade. In either case black is fashionable for the house or street. China crepe, trimmed with insertions of lace on the rather straight skirt, and a bodice garniture of belt, cuffs, saight or Medicis collar of jet and gold, is an elegant dinner toilette for those able to wear black becomingly.

A remarkably pretty basque front appears on an imported costume of brocaded woolen goods. The back is simply pointed, while the fronts are cut away like an Eton jacket, though sewed down firmly to the vest, which is of surah, to the bust, laid in three box-pleats opening under the centre one; then a bodice vest, reaching from the end of this to hee wais line, is of velvet and laced up, with a pointed belt at the bottom passing under the jacket fronts, which are finished with short revers, and a high collar of velvet. The full sleeves have cuffs to correspond. Sleeves are almost numberless in style, and must be at least slightly full at the top, as will be seen by our various illustrations.

The Art of Prolonging Life.

Somewhat different advice must be given with regard to bodily exercises in their reference to longevity. Exercise is essential to the preservation of health; inactivity is a potent cause of wasting and degeneration. The vigor and equality of the circulation, the functions of the skin, and the aeration of the blood, are all promoted by muscular activity, which thus keeps up a proper balance and relation between the important organs of the body. In youth, the vigor of the system is often so great that if one organ be sluggish another part will make amends for the deficiency by acting vicariously, and without any consequent damage to itself. In old age the tasks can not be thus shifted from one organ to another; the work allotted to each sufficiently taxes its strength, and vicarious action can not be performed without mischief. Hence the importance of maintaining, as far as possible, the equable action of all the bodily organs, so that the share of the vital processes assigned to each shall be properly accomplished. For this reason exercise is an important part of the conduct of life in old age; but discretion is absolutely necessary. An old man should discover by experience how much exercise he can take without exhausting his powers, and should be careful never to exceed the limit. Old persons are apt to forget that their staying powers are much less than they once were, and that, while a walk of two or three miles may prove easy and pleasurable, the addition of a return journey of similar length will seriously overtax the strength.—DR. ROUSON ROOSE, *in the Popular Science Monthly for October.*

A Woman's Hands.

Perhaps nothing more positively shows the gentle woman, than her hand.

"I'm willing to wager a thousand dollars, that there is common blood in her veins," said one club man to another, as they were discussing the reigning belle of the season, over their cigars one August evening.

"Why are you so positive, Tom?"

"Just look at her hands, they will tell the story. I tell you what, Fred, a girl cannot fool me on the blue blood question. She may be as beautiful as the Goddess Venus, her manners and gowns may partially intoxicate and bewilder, but I wait for a good view of her hand to know the real woman."

"Then you would rather see a beautiful hand, than a beautiful face?"

"Every time. Though I must say I like a pretty face too. What's the harm of having both?"

"Oh Tom, I suppose when I see your wife, I will see a paragon."

"Well, you will see a refined woman, or you will never see my wife."

With this little hint on what men think, the conversation changed, and I was left to meditation free. I know they are right.

The truly refined woman looks as carefully after the smallest detail connected with her hand, as she does after what some would denominate the more important matters of the toilette. It is astonishing how few women keep their hands perfectly clean.

A manicure once said to me, "I have to resort to all sorts of polite contrivances, in order to reduce the grime and dirt from the skin, before I attack the nails. It is absolutely repulsive to treat nine-tenths of the hands presented, until they are thoroughly soaked in warm soapy water."

Those whose pocket books and inclinations lead them to frequent visits to manicures, can with but little personal care, always keep their nails in proper condition. But almost ever woman can afford the expenditure of a few dimes, and invest in a nail brush, a cake of castile soap, a small pair of curved scissors, a small piece of chamoise skin, and a little pink nail powder. With these helps and the daily giving of twenty minutes of her time, there is no reason why her finger nails should not be correctly cleaned, polished and cut. For those who do thier own manicure work, it will be found best to soak the tip ends of the fingers as far down as beneath the nails, in warm water for a few minutes. Then press down, and cut off all the skin that has grown over the base of the finger nails. After this, carefully clean all dirt from under, or at the sides of the nails. Use your small scissors for the removal of rag nails, loose bits of skin and for the shaping of the finger nails, which should be allowed to grow a trifle long, but cut fairly close at the sides, so coming to a point in the centre. This process being satisfactorily complete, next use your file, and thus remove all roughness. Then dampen a little of the pink powder, and place a small quantity on the lower part of each finger nail. After which, polish the entire nail, with your chamoise skin. Some people use the inside of an old kid glove, which will be found an admirable substitute.

If you are troubled with rough or chapped hands, make a wash of equal parts of glycerine and bay rum. Put a few drops in the palm, rub both hands together as if wringing them, until the entire skin is thoroughly moistened. If a few drops will not produce the desired effect, try a little more. This is a very simple and inexpensive remedy, and can be applied as well during the day as at night, for it dries so rapidly, that in a few moments, your hands may be employed without injury to the daintiest of fabrics.

Even when a lady has not by nature been endowed with a shapely hand, she can render it much more beautiful, by following the hints we have suggested.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Considerate.

Mr. and Mrs. Mettler went up to Chicago from their prairie farm home in Indiana for the purpose of adopting an orphan boy, as they had no children of their own. They returned without the boy they had gone to find, and one of their neighbors questioned them.

"Didn't seem to find no orphans in Chicago, wanting to be adopted, eh?"

"Plenty," replied Mrs. Mettler, eagerly. "There was three I liked at the Foundlings' Home, and six splendid boys at the Home for the Friendless, and two others at—"

"That's just it to a T," interrupted her husband. "We went to town to adopt one boy, but my wife couldn't take her pick out of eleven of 'em that she took a liking to."

"Why didn't you take 'em all?" said the visitor, with a smile.

"Oh, I wouldn't have objected pertickler to bringing the whole lot of 'em home, but it would have been thirteen at table, and you know what that's a sign of. And I, for one," with a smile, "didn't want to be the means of depriving any orphan of me as a parent, if once I'd been to the bother of adopting 'em. It stands to reason, now don't it?"

Voice Culture.—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum improves the voice; used by the leading singers and actors. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.

WHAT

SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES

CONSUMPTION
SCROFULA
BRONCHITIS
COUGHS
COLDS
Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. Containing the stimulating Hypophosphites and Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

Keeping Engagements.

A boy should not make an engagement unless it is a proper one; but, having made it, he should keep it. If an hour has been named, he should be there on time, or if not he should have some valid reason to offer for his failure to do so. He may have the liberty to waste his own time, but he has no right to waste the time of another.

The sacredness with which Sir William Napier regarded an engagement, even of a seemingly trivial character, is shown by an incident One day he met a little girl who was sobbing violently over a bowl which she had broken.

"You can mend it, can't you?" she appealingly said to him.

The bowl was past mending, and, on putting his hand into his pocket, he found that he had left his purse at home.

"Meet me here, at this hour to-morrow, my dear," he said. "I'll give you a sixpence with which to buy another bowl."

When he reached home he found on his desk an invitation to dine with some distinguished gentleman at Bath the next day. He had to forego the great pleasure because of the engagement which he made with the little girl, and so he notified the host that a previous appointment would prevent him from accepting the invitation. His integrity would not allow him to break an engagement that involved but a sixpence, which he might have paid at some other time.

President Lincoln had been trained from boyhood to honour every promise that he made. After he was married, and had a family of his own, he was visited by a gentleman of some distinction, who, unfortunately, made promises more freely than he kept them.

In order to induce one of Mr. Lincoln's boys to sit on his lap the gentleman offered to give him a charm which he wore on his watch-chain. The boy clambered upon his lap, and finally the gentleman rose to go.

"Are you not going to keep your promise with my boy?" Mr. Lincoln asked.

"What promise?" inquired the other.

"You said you would give him that charm," reminded Mr. Lincoln.

"Oh, I couldn't," laughed the visitor. "It is not only valuable, but I prize it highly as an heirloom."

"Give it to him," Mr. Lincoln sternly said. "I would not want him to know that I entertained one who had no regard for his word."

The gentleman colored, and then undid the charm and handed it to the boy. We do not know whether the gentleman received the charm again, afterward, but he certainly was taught a lesson.

Signora Zampini Salazaro has been sent to England by the Italian government, to inquire into and report upon the schools and colleges for women.

Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum gains in popularity every year, made from the pure gum of the Mexican Chico Sapota Tree. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.

AMERICAN FAIR TORONTO.

334 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE GOULD.

We have now ready a Price List, and would be obliged if you would send for or call in and get one. It contains a good deal of valuable information to the buyer of goods whether buying of us or not; you can at least see if buying elsewhere how much more you pay than you ought.

There was no better Laundry Starch ever used than Benson's Satin Gloss we sell in those handsome chromo, boxes 8c, and in 4lb cartoons 25c, best cornstarch 9c, soaps of all the best makes—Pears', Morse's, the Albert Soap Co., and others at closest wholesale prices. Window blinds in both plain and decorated 39c, 50 to 75 elsewhere. A good Broom 9c and 2 splendid 3 string Brooms for 25c. Splendid lines of bird cages 40c up to the most elegant brass cages. The finest assortment of hair brushes and combs bought from and imported by us from the largest factories the world. Only one close profit. Call for price list and come and see us.

W. H. BENTLEY & Co.

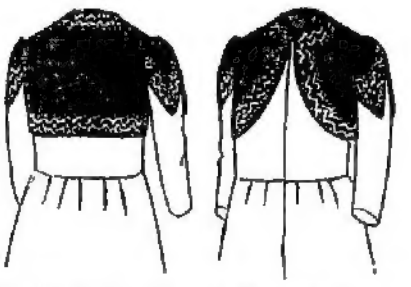

FIG. 89. No. 4378.—GIRL'S ZOUAVE JACKET. PRICE 15 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 3, 4, 5, years, ¾ of a yard; 7, 8, 9, 10 years, ⅞ of a yard. Trimming, 2 1-2 yards

FIG. 90. No. 4362.—LITTLE BOY'S DRESS. PRICE 20 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 2 years, 3 1-2 yards; 3 years 3¾ yards; 4 years, 4 yards; 5 years, 4¼ yards; 6 years, 5¼ yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 2 years, 1¾ yards; 3 years, 1⅞ yards; 4 years, 2 yards; 5 years, 2¼ yards; 6 years 2⅜ yards.

FIG. 77. No. 4359.—MISSES' COSTUME. PRICE 25 CENTS.

For Quantities, see Fig. 80

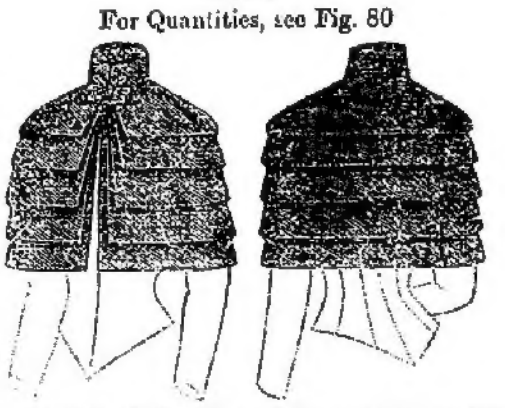

FIG. 64. No. 4385.—MISSES' CARRICK CAPE. PRICE 15 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (54 inches wide) for 10 years, 1⅝ yards; 11 years, 1 3-4 yards; 12 years, 1⅞ yards; 13 years, 2 yards; 14 years, 2 yards; 15 years, 2 yards.

FIG. 70. No. 4381.—LADIES' JACKET. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30 inches, 1 7-8 yards; 32 inches, 1 7-8 yards; 34 inches, 2 yards; 36 inches, 2 yards; 38 inches, 2⅛ yards; 40 inches, 2¼ yards; 42 inches, 2⅜ yards.

Quantity of Material (54 inches wide) for 30, 32, 34, 36 inches, 1¼ yards; 38 inches, 1⅝ yards; 40 inches, 1 3-4 yards; 42 inches, 2 yards.

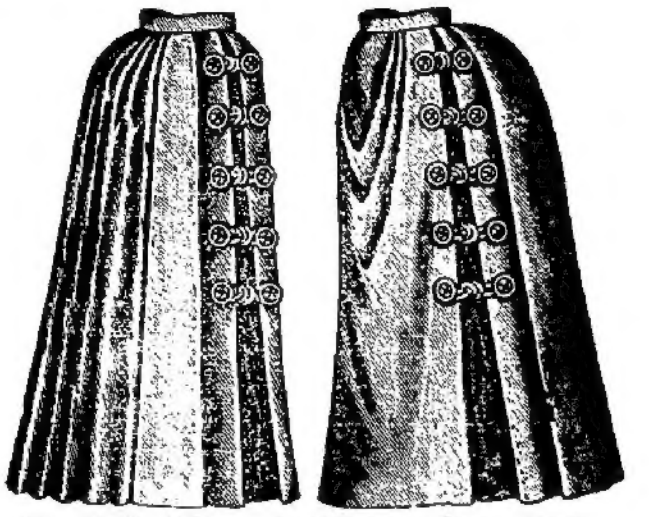

FIG. 60. No. 4365.—LADIES' TRIMMED SKIRT. PRICE 30 CENTS.

This design cuts from 22 to 32 inches, waist measure, and the quantity of material required for each size of 21-inch goods, 11 yards, or 42-inch goods, 5 1-2 yards; Velvet, 1 1-8 yards; cambric for underskirt, 5 yards.

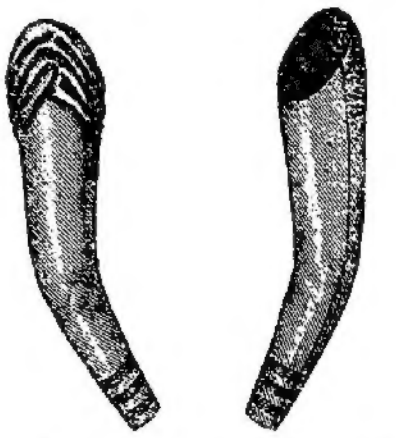

FIG. 74. No. 4357.—LADIES' SLEEVE. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 10, 11 inches around muscular part of arm, 1 3-4 yards; 12, 13, 14, 15 inches round muscular part of arm, 2 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 10, 11 inches round muscular part of arm, 7-8 of a yard; 12, 13, 14, 15 inches round muscular part of arm, 1 yard. Trimming, 2 1-2 yards.

FIG. 82. No. 4376.—INFANTS' SLIP. Price 20 CENTS.

This design cuts in one size only and the quantity of material required of 36-inch goods, 2¼ yards. Narrow embroidery, 1½ yards.

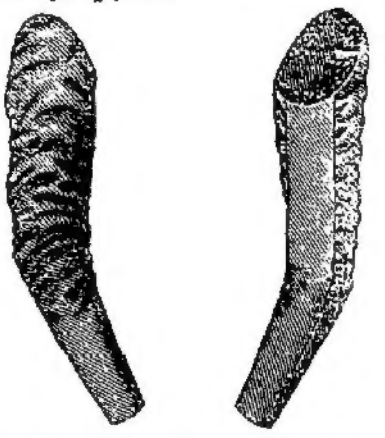

FIG. 75. No. 4364.—LADIES' SLEEVE. CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 10, 11, 11 1-2 inches round muscular part of arm, 1 3-4 yards; 12 1-2, 13 1-2, 14 1-2 inches around muscular part of arm, 2 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 10, 11, 11 1-2 inches around muscular part of arm, 7-8 of a yard; 12 1-2, 13 1-2, 14 1-2 inches around muscular part of arm, 1 yard.

Of all the ills that flesh is heir to, avoid indigestion. Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum has no equal as an invigorator of digestion. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A leaf from my early history, without being in the least sensational, may be of interest to some of the youthful readers—those who, within the next decade, will be brides, housekeepers and mothers, and who are now, as I was at seventeen, care free and thoughtless, and entirely ignorant of the thousand and one little matters that go to the making up of a happy home.

At the age of fourteen, I was suddenly bereft of both parents. My father's brother, a physician, became my guardian. I inherited property which yielded an income of two hundred dollars yearly. I went at once to live at Uncle Henry's. As they were in extremely moderate circumstances, if one judged by the house, furniture and general appearance of things, one hundred dollars of my money was given to my aunt to make up for the increased expense I should be, and the other hundred was expected to buy my clothes, books, and everything else I needed, also to pay my tuition at the village academy.

It was enough for a girl of fourteen, but under my aunt's management I was never suitably clad. Perhaps I would have a flimsy, showy dress, and be obliged to wear with it shabby shoes and soiled gloves; or half my quarter's allowance was put into a dashing hat to be worn with a dress too short, or otherwise unsuitable. I always had an uncomfortable feeling in regard to my wardrobe, but could not see how to make things better. I did not then know how to make a little go a great way as I do now.

In the household arrangements Aunt Helen managed on exactly the same plan. There was always something lacking among the necessary articles—the towel drawer would be empty before wash day came around; tablecloths had long cracks in them; there were scarcely sheets and pillow slips enough for all the beds; and the hosiery was in a fearful condition; yet my aunt and her four daughters spent money freely, and seemed to consider the state of affairs quite the usual thing. It is not to be wondered at that I gradually fell into the same way of thinking and into careless habits also.

The girls were all younger than I, and with the frankness of girlhood did not hesitate to call me "stingy," because I did not buy candy, nuts and other toothsome sweets as often as they thought I ought. Finally it became the custom for me to nibble with them through the week days and buy up a lot of sweet stuff for Sunday afternoons.

When I was seventeen, my Aunt Helen died of pneumonia. She had neither rubbers nor waterproof cloak, and, sitting with damp feet and clothing through a concert for which she had tickets, which would be lost if she let the storm detain her at home, she brought on an illness which cost her her life.

This is the point in my history where my intimate acquaintance with "odds and ends" of all kinds began. Another aunt with her husband came some distance to attend the funeral. Aunt Rachel—uncle Henry's youngest sister—was the most perfect housekeeper and home-maker I ever knew. After a week's stay, she proposed to remain and take charge of affairs while her husband was absent on business matters in England.

"I've crossed the ocean six time," said she, "and now I believe I would rather stay here and find something useful to do."

Uncle Harry was only too glad to have her do so, and she left for a fortnight to arrange matters at home. It was a sad, lonely time, and we all looked brighter and felt better from the very hour of her return. She at once took the helm, and, on learning how much had been spent on housekeeping matters, stipulated that I should help her enough to pay for my board. She was certain she could keep house on much less than had been used. As soon as I knew of this, which was at the beginning of the next quarter, when uncle gave me fifty instead of twenty-five dollars, I remonstrated with her.

She quietly replied: "My child, you will thank me some day. After awhile I intend to dismiss the very incompetent servant, and have a corps of helpers in you five girls. Besides the saving of her wages and board, I shall save more than twenty-five dollars each quarter in odds and ends. I can do so by close, exact planning of daily expenses, making over the large amount of half worn clothing in closets and presses, and in cutting down several unnecessary things which cost money. Another thing, while we are on the subject, I want you to be planning for the future. It is probable that you will marry, by and by, and have a home of your own. You will feel much happier and more independent, if you do not enter that home empty-handed. At least, let us plan to lay aside money enough to buy not only a full and complete trousseau, but linen, bedding, silver and perhaps carpets, besides the hundred and one little things which make the home-nest lovely."

As soon as auntie had gotten well acquainted with us all, she made her plans known. At breakfast one morning she said pleasantly:

"Do you know, girls, I am to teach you all the domestic industries! I want every one of you for an earnest pupil. Perhaps your papa will offer a prize to the one who makes the greatest advancement. Home making which includes about everything but building the house, is my hobby, and I must ride it or be unhapp Now the preliminary arrangements will be made this evening at seven o'clock in the library. every one bring note book and pencil and be prompt on hand. I'm awful severe on delinquents." Th charming smile on her sweet face, despite the prim air she had assumed, seemed to belie her words. Her last statement was a pet phrase of ours when discussing our teachers, and she had used it as a quiet touch of humor that gave a bright turn to what would sometimes have seemed critical and perhaps severe.

"Am I included in this general arrangement, Rachel? I don't want to be left out. Can't I learn some useful trade or occupation?" queried Uncle Harry, pleasantly.

"We'll see later on whether you are good for anything besides making pills and powders; if you have any genius in the line of general utility, I'll see that it has a chance for development"

We girls talked the matter over on our way to school with curiosity, disapproval, admiration and criticism, mingled in about equal proportions; however, we were all present at seven o'clock, note books in hand. It would take too much space in a sketchy article like this to repeat the questions and objections on our side, and to picture the tact, patience and judgment that Aunt Rachel exhibited in winning our hearty consent to study "thrift" under her direction.

"Dispatch always wins the first prize" was her motto, carried out in her quietly busy, helpful life. To the objection that we really had no time for housework and sewing, she assured us that all she asked was the fragments—"the odds and ends, dears," she said, "that I see you do not value, for now they are wasted. We have our motto; now let us choose a Bible text that will fit our case, and be a sweet reminder, if we should grow lax and 'weary in well doing.' What is it, Lila? I see something appropriate has come into your mind."

"Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost,' repeated Lila, the oldest of the cousins.

"Thanks, dear, that is just the one for us. Lila and Anna being the eldest, shall do the marketing for each day alternately, both going with me in the morning or their way to school. Helen shall be my adjutant, and help me everywhere for the present, and the small fry—what will you study the first month, little ones?" Eva and Marie, who were only eight and ten, looked up expectantly.

"What can we do, auntie?" asked Eva. "Please don't say 'wash dishes'—I hate it so."

"No, I won't; but how would 'artistic table arrangement' suit? There's quite a field for study and taste in that, I assure you. I'll describe to you, some time, some of the tables I have seen in Paris—the arrangement of the flowers and other decorations; but as Margery has not yet learned how to set a plain meal on in an orderly, neat manner, we'll take up breakfast tables first, and you may outline one on your slates and draw ovals and circles for platters and plates, and, in short, set the table with your pencil. It is not eight o'clock yet, and I suggest that the other girls bring sewing materials and begin a series of buttonholes, while we talk over a course of reading for the sewing hour, which will be restful to pater familias, and instructive to the rest of us."

In two weeks, the little girls were proud to hear the compliments bestowed on their tables which they had carefully spread forty-two times, and they begged for something else. Aunt Rachel gave them soup making, which they took up with great zest, buying the material and keeping an expense book, also a recipe book in which was noted, under each new kind, the exact price per quart. We all took weekly lessons in mending, darning and patching, and worked one buttonhole each day. Later, during the spring vacation, a young dressmaker was employed to teach us how to cut, fit and finish off a dress properly. In the summer, we learned how to make all our garments, put up fruit, pickles, and dozens of things which, had Aunt Rachel not taught us, I should, when at twenty I married a young minister on a small salary, have been utterly ignorant of, to my great disadvantage.

I should like to tell you about our learning to make bonnets and trim hats with tissue paper ribbon; about the little plans she helped us make and carry out for doing something for others, or to give pleasure to our own home circle; the way she was led to make a specialty of "domestic graces," and also about some of her delightful experiences at a cooking school in Paris, but can not at this time. I have, in my heart, thanked her a thousand times for these homely arts so patiently taught, and have had ample opportunity to use her oft quoted maxims—a favorite one of which was "Waste not, want not"

Now, I have three little girls of my own to train, whom I am trying to help to "gather up the fragments" of time—the odd half-hours of the days to be used in acquiring useful accomplishments. Perhaps, some day, if our kind editor permits, I will give you a few pen pictures of our "home lessons," as we learned to call them, with the hope that they may be suggestive to mothers and others who have young people about them to train for future usefulness.

ANNA ATHERTON.

Little Lettie—Will I ever grow to be as large as you are? Mamma—I expect so. Little Lettie—And will I talk, talk, talk all the time, too, the same as you do?

Want of Sleep

Is sending thousands annually to the lunatic asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful condition.

Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington street, Boston, writes: "My daughter was prostrated with nervous debility, Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to health."

William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was cured of nervousness and sleeplessness by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his weight increased over twenty pounds.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

BLOCK LACE.

WITH INSERTION TO MATCH.

Chain 20 stitches.

1st row—Make a shell of three trebles, 2 chain, 3 trebles in the fourth stitch, chain 15, similar shell in last stitch.

2d row—Chain 3, shell in shell (always), chain 15, shell, 1 treble in last treble of shell, chain 3.

3d row—Shell, chain 15, shell, chain 2, shell in the three chain at the end.

4th row—Shell, chain 2, 2 trebles between the shells, chain 2, shell, chain 15, shell, 1 treble, chain 3.

5th row—Shell, chain 8, make 1 double over all the loose chains, chain 3, make 8 trebles in the 8 chain, * chain 3, 1 treble in each of the 8 trebles, repeat from * until there are 4 rows, forming a block. Then make the lower shell, * chain 2, 2 trebles in hole; repeat once; chain 2, shell.

6th row—Shell, * chain 2, 2 trebles in first hole; repeat twice, chain 2, shell, chain 15, shell, 1 treble, chain 3.

7th row—Shell, chain 15, shell, * chain 2, 2 trebles in first hole, repeat 3 times, chain 2, shell.

8th row—Shell, * chain 2, 2 trebles in first hole, repeat 4 times, chain 2, shell, chain 15, shell, 1 treble, chain 3.

9th row—Shell, chain 15, shell, * chain 2, 2 trebles in first hole, repeat five times, chain 2, shell.

10th row—Shell, * one double in first hole, shell in next, repeat 3 times, and begin the second block at chain 8 in fifth row. Make the 1 double in the end of the first block over all the chains, and end with the upper shell, 1 treble, chain 3.

11th row—Shell, chain 15, shell; begin at the second row.

Insertion can be made like the upper part by omitting the point. In that case make a treble in the end treble, and chain 3 on the lower edge as was done above.

This is a handsome lace for decorative purposes, for curtains, tea-cloths and bureau scarfs.

A true bill—Shakespeare.

Selling short - Bathing dresses.

The actor who lost $100,000 by gambling cannot have been a good player.

If you wish to improve your memory, do things it would be wise to forget.

The man who feels around in the dark for a door, and gets an arm on each side of it, occupies the time of a recording angel for fully five minutes.

"I heard you were out fishing yesterday,', said one traveling man to another. "Yes." "Have any luck?" "Yes, some; I didn't get drowned."

Shyleigh—are you fond of animals? Miss Mature—Very. Shyleigh—Which one do you like best? Miss Mature (with a faraway look)—Man.

Something new at the circus.—Jinks—been to the circus, eh? See anything new? Blinks—Yes. The The children who laughed at the clowns were new.

Of Gentle Disposition—Lady(to tramp)—Poor man! You must have broken off many dear ties in your past life. Tramp—No, marm, I stepped on 'em tenderly.

CHOICE RECIPES.

PICKLED GRAPES.—Take grapes fresh picked and take them off the stems carefully and put in a jar. To six pounds of grapes use one quart of vinegar, three and one half pounds of sugar, a little cinnamon bark and a few whole cloves. Boil together ten minutes and cool so it is luke warm, then pour over the grapes, put a plate over them and tie up securely. Do not cook the grapes at all. They will keep a long time

PICKLED PEARS.—Make a syrup of three pints of vinegar, five pounds of sugar, one-half an ounce of ground cinnamon tied in a bag, and boiled all together. Then, put in the pears and cook slowly. Allow seven pounds of fruit after it is peeled. If your pears are large peel and cut in halves, take out the core nicely; if small leave them whole with stems on. Some prefer not to peel them. Cook until you can put a straw through them easily, then skim out and put in cans or small stone jars. Cook the syrup a few minutes longer and pour over them. If you do not have syrup enough to cover them well prepare more. Cover well.

TURTLE BEAN SOUP.—For this is required one pint of black beans soaked over night, two quarts and a pint of water, two small onions minced fine and fried brown in two tablespoonfuls of butter, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one of sugar, half of a small teaspoonful of pepper, a saltspoonful of mustard and a pinch of cayenne. Boil all together slowly for three hours, rub through a sieve, return to the fire and add a tablespoonful of flour or corn starch rubbed smooth in cold water. Boil two eggs half an hour, and when cold cut in slices. Slice a lemon very thin and put egg and lemon in the tureen, pouring the boiling soup upon them. A stalk of celery boiled with the beans is an improvement. Serve with croutons or dice of fried bread.

A DRESSING FOR SALADS.—Beat up two eggs with four tablespoonfuls of good cream, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a small teaspoonful of salt, same of mustard, and half of black pepper, and a small teacupful of best vinegar. Beat and mix all these up well together; put into a saucepan, and stir over the fire till it thickens. Do not let it boil or the dressing will curdle. Let it cool, when it is ready for use.

SOFT SOAP.—Put into a large kettle a pound can of Babbit's potash and one quart of water. Place on the fire and boil fifteen minutes. At the end of that time add five pounds of grease and boil slowly an hour longer, stirring frequently with a stick. At the end of an hour pour the boiling mixture into a large soap-tub. Stir into this two gallons of hot water. In about fifteen minutes add two more gallons of hot water. Stir well and add four gallons and a half of water, this last quantity may be hot or cold as suits your convenience. Stir the soap three or four times in the next hour. When cold it will be thick and white.

MIXED PICKLES.—Take half a peck of green tomatoes, one quart of sliced onions, half a peck of cucumbers pared and sliced, two heads of cauliflower, cut in small pieces; put all in a jar and sprinkle salt between layers. Leave until the next day and then drain through a colander. To one gallon of vinegar add two pounds of brown sugar, two or three green peppers cut up, one-half cupful of celery seed, half an ounce of allspice, and scald together. Put the pickles in a jar and stir in one cupful of white mustard seed, one half cupful of grated horse-radish and pour the hot vinegar over the pickles and cover with horse-radish leaves and a plate (bottom side up) and tie up when cold.

CHOW CHOW.—One peck of green tomatoes, five onions, three heads of solid cabbage, one dozen green peppers. Chop each separately and then mix together and put in a coarse, linen bag and drain over night. Put in a porcelain kettle three pounds of brown sugar, one-half teacupful of grated horse-radish, a teaspoonful of ground black pepper, a teaspoonful of ground mustard, a tablespoonful of whole white mustard and a tablespoonful of celery seed. Cover with vinegar, boil and pour on pickles in a jar. If you wish it to be yellow, add curry powder to the vinegar

CHILI SAUCE.—Skin a peck of ripe tomatoes by throwing them in boiling water and then rubbing off the skin; slice them and slice eight white onions. Put them on the fire and cook them fifteen or twenty minutes without adding water. Put the boiling mixture through a colander and add a pint of vinegar and a tablespoonful each of ground pepper, cinnamon and allspice and a teaspoonful of cloves. Cook this mixture for four or five hours, till quite thick, then add a tablespoonful of ground mustard, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and two teaspoonfuls of ginger, and salt to the taste.

AN IDEAL BREAD PUDDING.—One scant cupful of bread crumbs, two and a half cupfuls of milk, the grated rind of one lemon, and a small pinch of salt, with sugar to taste. Make carefully, stirring often until cooked. The pudding with eggs should not boil, as it will be watery; and to guard against this, as it thickens at the edges, it should be stirred towards the centre. When cooled a little, spread over half a cupful of raspberries or strawberry jam. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add the juice of half a lemon and sugar to taste, brown quickly in oven. If the pudding is designed for the day following, the whites of the eggs should be kept in the ice-chest and the meringue put on only a few hours before serving. To be served very cold.

BLACK BREAD PUDDING.—One pound of blackberries or huckleberries (canned or fresh). If fresh, stir them with one pint of water and a cupful of sugar. If canned, they are simply to be heated very hot. Cut the crust from several slices of baker's bread, and butter each slice. Pile them in a neat mound on a platter, putting plenty of the hot berries on each piece. Pour the juice that remains over the top, and no one will recognize the black mound for a bread pudding. It may be served hot with a hard sauce, or very cold with sugar and cream. At table it should be cut in slices (perpendicularly) like cake.

TO CARVE MACKEREL.—Place a couple of fine fish in reverse positions, head to tail. In carving, slip the silver carver down the back, close to one side of the bone, and take the fillet thus made off whole. Lay it down on the dish. This will expose the milt or roe. If the fish is large, help half the fillet and a quarter of the roe to each guest; if small, the whole side and half the milt or roe. Detach the next side in a similar manner. Even in helping mackerel people have fancies. Some effect the portion known as the "otter's bite," which lies at the base of the head, slightly resting on the skull; others have a preference for soft roe, the milt. Some prefer the tail or close end of the fillet to the top or body of the fish.

STUFFED BOILED MACKEREL.—When the fish is stuffed with forcemeat of oysters, puree of mackerel or other fish mixed with white crumbs, egg, and parsley or fennel, it is served with green gooseberry sauce. The berries are scalded, rubbed through a wire sieve, and slightly sweetened. An ounce of cooking butter to the pint of sauce beaten in salt; and if the gooseberries are very young, add the juice of half a lemon just to take off the woody flavor and sharpen up the fruit. Nutmeg is sometimes added, but it is out of place, and destroys the flavor of both fish and sauce, blunting the sensitiveness of the palate to the appreciation of the more delicate flavoring.

ASPARAGUS PICKLES.—Use only the green portion of the asparagus; see that it is quite firm and fresh. If limp from being long gathered or lying in the shop window, pare a thin slice from the white end of the stalk, and stand the asparagus in a jug in which there is sufficient water just to reach to the white portion, and put them in the shade for an hour or two, say in a cool larder or cellar; then wipe them dry, trim off the white portion or woody fibre. Prepare a pickle as follows: White-wine vinegar, one quart, 1 oz. whole white peppers, eighteen small red pepper pods (chillies), one dessertspoonful of coriander seeds, four small or two large blades of mace, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of borax. Put this into a brass preserving-pan, warm it gently till very hot. It must not boil, or the strength of the vinegar will be lost. An iron pot acts chemically on vinegar and destroys its strength, and often causes pickles to turn moldy. Fill up the jar containing the asparagus with this: The stalks being placed in an upright position, cover down at once with a strong paper (or parchment paper) cap, and then leave it three days; strain off the vinegar. If you can get a few vine leaves, put them on the top of the asparagus, re heat the liquor, pour over when very hot; add one tablespoonful of white sugar, tie down, and in a month the pickle will be ready for use

SPINACH PIE.—Prepare the spinach by washing it well in several waters. Take out the hard mid-rib; then put it in a stewpan with two ounces of butter to each four quarts. Cover down the pan, shake it, and stew it till tender. It will require no water; it has juice sufficient to cook it. Then turn it out into a wooden chopping-basin, with a round knife mince it. Of course, in hotels, where there is a proper spinach knife and board, use the latter. It is best to be conversant with all methods, and all kitchens are not provided with poly bladed knives. When quite finely minced, press it through a sieve if you wish it to be perfectly delicate and nice. Line a pie-dish with second paste, season the spinach with nutmeg, pepper, and salt to taste. Beat up a small raw egg for each half pint, or a duck's egg to the pint, form into balls the size of half an egg, and place in the pie-dish, with halves of hard-boiled eggs and veal forcemeat balls between, made thus: To each pint basin of sifted bread-crumbs rub in two ounces of cooking butter, two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley, one tablespoonful of dried and sifted thyme, lemon thyme, and the grated rind of a lemon, and the juice expressed and strained. Add sweet marjoram and lemon thyme if procurable and liked, in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls of each. Mix with a raw egg and a little milk, form into balls, and it is ready for the pie. Half fill the pie-dish with some of the pea-shell liquor. Brush over with egg and milk. Bake and serve.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has been engaged to edit a children's department of a syndicate of English and American newspapers, for which she is to receive $7,500 a year.

Somebody asked Miss Susan B. Anthony recently if it did not tire her to shake so many hands at the different receptions given to her. "Yes, it does tire me," she replied quickly; "but not so much as it did twenty years ago to stand alone with no hands to shake.

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of **Ayer's Hair Vigor**—the only dressing you require for the hair—and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delaware, Ill., "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches,

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, the best and most effective Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists; $1; six bottles for $5.

Presents of Linen.

The old-fashioned feminine pride in well-stocked linen closets is now reviving, and wedding presents to young couples of expensive towels, satin-like damask and sets of hem-stitched sheets and pillow-cases are the most acceptable things that near friends and relatives can give. Dainty women are not contented with towels whose borders do not show an elaborately knotted fringe, an edge of drawn-work, a band of Irish flax needlework or her monogram in delicate and intricate embroideries. Of these there should be many dozen, and some housekeepers have sets of them for every bed-room and these are not used elsewhere, the embroidery being made to match the decorations of each chamber. A pretty fashion of hanging the towels beside the washstand is to pass broad ribbons, of some color that will harmonize with the rest of the room, through big brass rings and hang them above the stand, passing the towels through the rings. Besides the chamber towels there should be a distinct set for the bathroom, including big ones of the Turkish towelling and Russian crash, with a big monogram worked in the corners in linen floss. The sheets should have hems two or three inches deep with the edges hemstitched and a monogram worked in the corner, and the pillow slips should be made to match. These same dainty housekeepers bind their snowy blankets with ribbons and work the monogram in the centre in colored silks, but the bed linen is never allowed a touch of color and is always kept immaculately white. Nearly all the table linen is white also, the edges being hand hemmed and the monogram or single initial being embroidered upon them. There are also sets of cloths and napkins for luncheon and tea which have fringed and pale tinted borders, in these linen closets and a quantity of richly embroidered scarfs to pass down the centre of the table for use at dinner parties. Others are of lace or drawn work with colored silk beneath them, and there should be three or four sets of embroidered doylies for finger bowls, carving-cloths and scarfs for the side-board and side tables, as well as a pretty cloth to throw over the table when the 5 o'clock tea tray is brought into the drawing-room or library. Besides all these, there will be found in the well-stocked linen closet a store of splashers, embroidered in quaint outline designs, and embroidered scarfs for toilet and dressing tables. A good housekeeper can never have too many of these belongings if they are fine and good, and not only is it an excellent occupation for herself to provide them, but any one in doubt and wishing to give a gift will always be sure of satisfying her with some such purchase from the shops where work of this sort is kept.

Lesson in Pronunciation.

The correct sound of the vowel *u* is among the niceties of English pronunciation, but after all, it is not half so important as politeness, a fact which a certain small boy seems to have forgotten.

"Mr. Featherly," said Bobby, at the dinner table "how do you pronounce d o?"

"Do, Bobby,"

"How do you pronounce d-u-e-w?"

"Du-u-ew,"—and Mr. Featherly put on a genteel air for the benefit of Bobby's older sister.

"Well, then, how would you pronounce the second day of the week?"

"Tewsday, I think."

"You're wrong." "Wrong? How would you pronounce it, Bobby?"

"Monday."

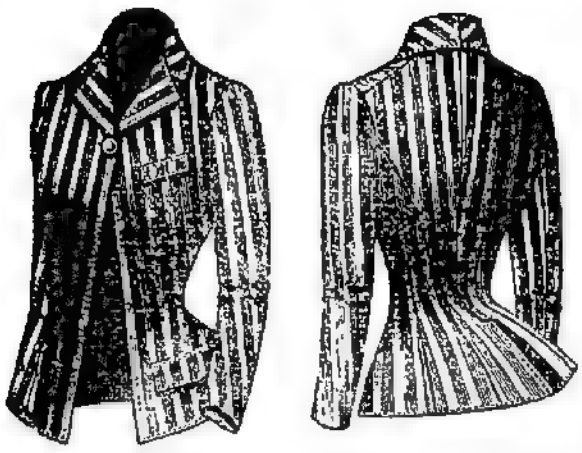

Fig. 76. No. 4377.—Ladies' Jacket. Price 25 cents.

Quantity of Material (27 inches wide) for 30 inches, 2 3-4 yards; 32 inches, 2 3-4 yards; 34 inches, 2 7-8 yards; 36 inches, 3 yards; 38 inches, 3 1-8 yards; 40 inches, 3 1-4 yards. 42 inches, 3 1-4 yards.

Quantity of Material (3 inches wide) for 30 inches, 1 3-4 yards; 32 inches, 1 7-4 yards; 34 inches, 1 7-8 yards; 36 inches, 2 yards; 38 inches, 2 1-8 yards; 40 inches, 2 1-4 yards; 42 inches, 2 3-8 yards.

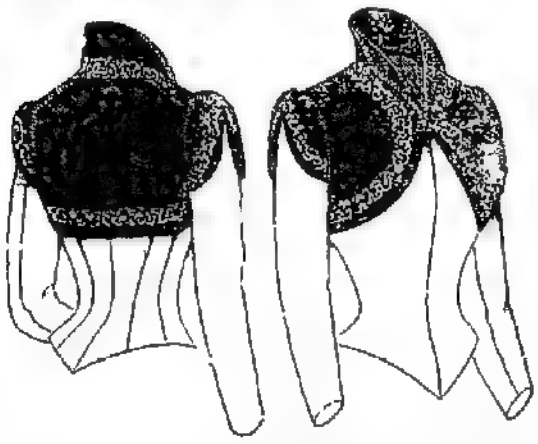

Fig. 63. No. 4382.—Ladies' Sultana Jacket. Price 15 cents.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30 inches, 1 yard; 32 inches, 1 1-8 yards; 34 inches, 1 1-4 yards; 36 inches, 1 1-2 yards; 38 inches, 1 3-4 yards; 40 inches, 2 yards.

Trimming, 1 3-4 yards.

Fig. 85. No. 4383.—Child's Coat. Price 20 Cents.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 1 year, 4½ yards: 2 years, 4½ yards; 3 years 4¾ yards, 4 years, 5 yards; 5 years, 5¼ yards; 6 years, 5½ yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 1 year, 2¼ yards; 2 years, 2½ yards; 3 years, 2¾ yards; 4 years, 2 1-2 yards; 5 years, 2⅝ yards; 6 years, 2 5-8

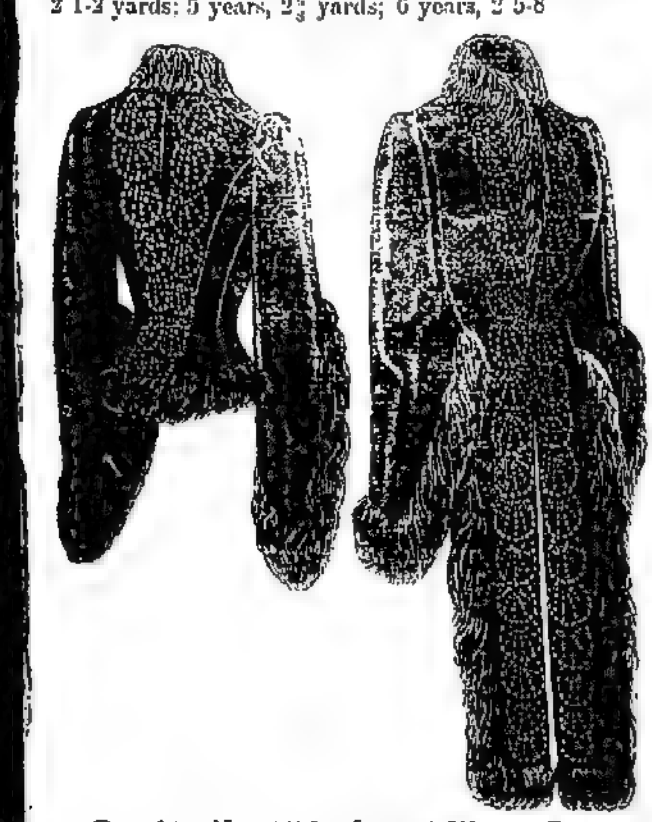

Fig. 68. No. 4355.—Ladies' Wrap. Price 25 cents.

For Quantities, see Fig. 52.

Fig. 80. No. 4359.—Misses' Costume. Price 25 cents.

Quantity of Material(21 inches wide) for

10 years, 7 yards; 11 years, 8 yards; 12 years, yards; 13 years, 9½ yards; 14 years, 10½ yards; 15 years, 11½ yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for

10 years, 3½ yards; 11 years, 4 yards; 12 years, 4½ yards; 13 years, 4¾ yards; 5¼ yards14 years, 15 years, 5¾ yards.

If made of materials illustrated, 4¼ yards of 42-inch material, 6 yards of dark, and six yards of light ribbon, and ⅝ of a yard of silk for vest, will be required to make the medium size.

Fig. 71. No. 4380.—Misses' Sleeve. Price 10 cents.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 6 years, 1¼ yards; 8 years, 1¼ yards; 10 years, 1⅜ yards; 12 years, 1 1-2 yards; 14 years, 1 1-2 yards: 15 years, 1 1-2 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 6, 8, years, ⅝ of a yard; 10, 12, 14, 15 years, 3-4 of a yard.

Trimming, 1 1-2 yards.

Fig. 88. No. 4367.—Girl's Coat. Price 20 cents.

Quantity of Material (27 inches wide) for 6 years, 3 yards; 7 years, 3 1-2 yard; 8 years, 4 yards; 9 years, 4¼ yards; 10 years, 4⅜ yards; 11 years, 4 1-2 yards; 12 years 4 1-2 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 6 years, 2¼ yards; 7 years, 1¾ yards; 8 years, 2⅝ yards; 9 years, 2¾ yards; 10 years, 2⅞ yards; 11 years, 2 yards; 12 years, 3⅛ yards.

Lining for hood, ⅛ of a yard.

Fig. 86. No. 4352.—Girl's Apron. Price 15 cents.

Quantity of Material (36 inches wide) for 6 years, 1¾ yards; 7 years, 2 yards; 8 years, 2⅛ yards; 9 years, 2¼ yards; 10 years, 2½ yards; 11 years, 2⅝ yards; 12 years, 2¾ yards; 31 years, 2⅞ years; 14 years, 2⅞ yards; 15 years, 3¼ yards.

Insertion, 2½ yards; embroidery, 1½ yards.

Fig. 67. No. 4370.—Ladies' Coat Basque. Price 30 cents.

For Quantities, see Fig. 54.

Fig. 87. No. 4358.—Girls Dress. Price 20 cents.

Quantity of material (21 inches wide) for 3 years. 5 yards; 4 years, 5 yards; 5 years 5 yards; 6 years, 5¼ yards; 7 years, 5 1-2 yards; 8 years, 5⅝ yards; 9 years, 6 1-2 yards; 10 years, 6¼ yards.

Quantity of material (42 inches wide) for 3 years, 2 1-3 yards; 5 years, 2 1-2yards; 5 years, 2 1-2 yards; 6 years, 2⅝ yards; 7 years, 2¾ yards; 8 years, 2⅞ yards; 9 years, 3¼ yards; 10 years, 3⅜ yards.

Velvet for jacket for the medium size, ¾ of a yard.

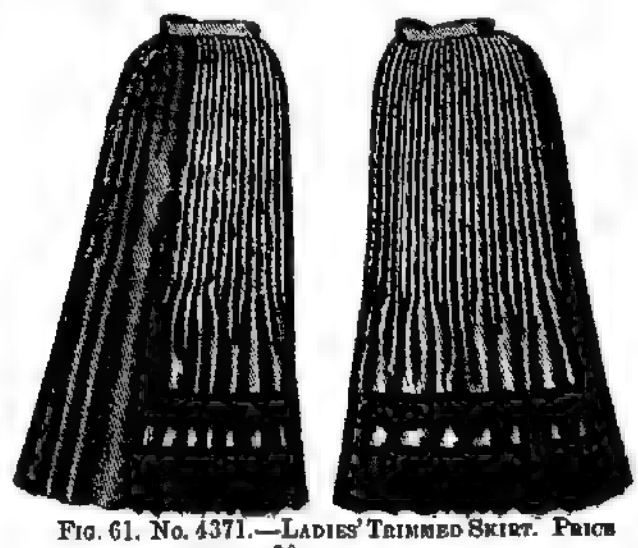

Fig. 61. No. 4371.—Ladies' Trimmed Skirt. Price 30 cents.

For Quantities, see Fig. 54.

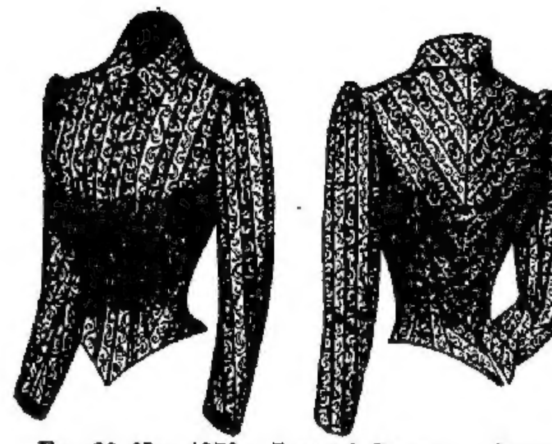

FIG. 62. No. 4379.—LADIES' BASQUE. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 30 inches, 2 3-4 yards; 32 inches, 3 3-4 yards; 34 inches, 1 1-2 yards; 36 inches, 3 yards; 38 inches, 3 1-4 yards; 40 inches; 3 1 2 yards; 42 inches, 3 3-4 yards; 44 inches, 4 yards.

Quantity of Material (42 inches wide) for 30 inches, 1 3-8 yards; 32 inches, 1 3-8 yards; 34 inches, 1 1-2 yards; 36 inches, 1 1-2 yards; 38 inches, $1\frac{5}{8}$ yards; 40 inches, 1 3-4 yards; 42 inches, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards; 44 inches, 2 yards.

FIG. 83. No. 4368.—GIRL'S DRESS. PRICE 20 CENTS. For Quantities, see Fig. 81

FIG. 91. No. 4361.—BOY'S PEA-JACKET. PR CENTS.

Quantity of Material (27 inches wide) for 3 years, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; 4 years, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; 5 years, 2 yards; 6 years, 2 yards; 7, 8, 2 1-4 yards; 9, 10 years, 2 1-2 yards.

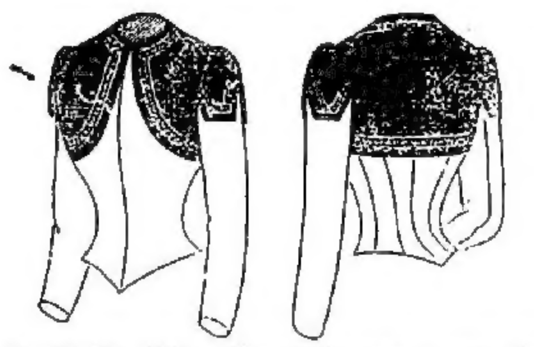

FIG 84. No. 4396.—MISSES' SPANISH JACKET. PRICE 15 CENTS.

Quantity of Material (21 inches wide) for 10 years, $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard; 11 years, 1 yard; 12 years, 1 yard; 13 years, 1 yard; 14 years, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards; 15 years, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards; Trimming, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

FIG. 79. No. 4353.—MISSES' JACKET. PRICE 20 CENTS.

Quantity of material (42 inches wide) for 10, 11 years, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards; 12, 13 years, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards; 14, 15 years, 2 yards.

Quantity of Material (54 inches wide) for 10 years, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; 11 years, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; 12 years, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards; 13 years $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; 14 years, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; 15 years, $1\frac{5}{8}$ yards.

Astrakhan, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard.

BABY!

BABY can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES They are better than all the soothing yrup in Christendom. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50c. S ld by all druggists. Ask for them and tal no other.

WORMS For the removal of worms of all kinds from children or adults use DR. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM LOZENGES. Always prompt, reliable, safe and pleasant, requiring no after medicine. Never failing. Leave no bad after effects.

Price, 25 cents per box.

That June-Tide in the Morning.

The boat went out with the ebb to sea,
That June-tide in the morning.
My bonny boys waved their hands to me,
That June-tide in the morning.
I stood and watched them from the door,
My bonny, brave boys came back no more,
That June-tide in the morning.

The sun shone bright and the wind was low,
That June-tide in the morning;
And I kissed them ere I bade them go,
That June-tide in the morning.
The leaves were young upon the vine
When my boys' warm lips were pressed to mine,
That June-tide in the morning.

I watched the boat as it left the bay,
That June-tide in the morning,
And ever until my latest day
That June-tide in the morning
Comes back to me when the skies are clear,
And the roses bloom; yet I feel no fear,
That June-tide in the morning.

A mist came up and it hid the sea,
That June-tide in the morning;
Little I thought what awaited me
That June-tide in the morning,
How those lips had been pressed to mine,
On earth for the last time pressed to mine,
That June-tide in the morning.

The rising tide brought them home no more,
That June-tide in the morning.
Ere noon the boat drifted safe ashore,
That June-tide in the morning.
The mist had hidden the Dead Man's rock,
And never a boat could withstand its shock
That June-tide in the morning.

They found their grave in the great North Sea,
That June-tide in the morning.
My boys that came never back to me,
That June-tide in the morning.
Yet the waves were stilled and the wind was low,
Thank God we kissed ere I let them go,
That June-tide in the morning.

—*The Academy.*

The Lady Godiva must have had exceptionally long hair since it completely concealed her lovely person. Since Ayer's Hair Vigor came into use such examples are not so rare as formerly. It not only promotes the growth of the hair, but gives it a rich, silken texture

Good manners cover defects for a time.

The highest medical authorities endorse Adams' Tutti Frutti for indigestion and dyspepsia. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.

Sham greatness, like bad money, is sure to be detected.

A jewel of a woman is better than a woman of jewels.

"Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum is entitled to especial praise and recognition."—[The American Analyst. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.

Women are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of men.

It is easier to overestimate than underestimate one's self.

Don't anticipate evil. The evil when it comes is bad enough.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is th best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING—The McDowell Garment Drafting Machines, the most stylish, Simple, Complete, Artistic, Rapid, and Durable Method ever invented. Write for circular with full particulars. Sole Agents, TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL, 4 Adelaide st. west, Toronto, Ont.

A.Dorenwend, Toronto

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HAIR GOOD

FOR EVERYBODY

Ladies' Bangs, Waves, Wigs, Switches, etc, Gents' Wigs, Toupees, etc.

The largest house for Hair Goods in Canada. Goods ordered by mail guaranteed as satisfactory as by personal selection. Send for descriptions. **Dorenwend's Paris Hair Works, 103 and 105 Yonge Street,**

Toronto, Canada.

W. Curran, The Hatter.

Silk and Felt Hats made to Order and Blocked while you wait. Having bought out A. S. Smith, Yonge Street Arcade, the business will be carried on at

23½ ADELAIDE STREET WEST.

Millinery Work a Specialty.

Remember the address, 23½ Adelaide St. W.

Nervous Debility!

Sciatica, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Indigestion, Rheumatism and all Nervous diseases are Immediately Relieved and Permanently Cured by NORMAN'S ELECTRO-CURATIVE BELTS, which are warranted to be the best in the world. Consultation and Catalogue free. Batteries, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces and Crutches kept in stock.

A. NORMAN,

Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont.

PLUMP ROSY CHEEKS

KORIZA CLOTH removes Pimples, Blackheads, Wrinkles and Crows-feet. No Drug or Cosmetic but a harmless appliance (easily used), that restores, beautifies and preserves the skin. By mail, sealed, ... J. F. BEERS, Druggist, New Haven Conn. ... Mention this paper.

SWAN'S PERIODICAL PILLS

GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

A RELIEF FOR LADIES

SURE CURE FOR THOSE DISTRESSING AILMENTS PECULIAR TO FEMALES

None Genuine without our Trade Mark

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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Ladies my method is meeting with great success from those that have received treatment. I guarantee a permanent removal, and can refer you to leading physicians and ladies that have received treatment. Do not be deceived by those that have sold you chemical preparations and have destroyed your face and increased the growth of the hair. Inquiries may be made by post; enclose six cent stamp. Note the address, MADAME BOUDOIR, 305 King St. W., Toronto.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue and this advertisement with your order for our NEW RIBBER and we will allow you

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Coughs, Colds, Croup.

Allen's Lung Balsam was introduced to the public after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases had been fully tested. It excites expectoration and causes the Lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that **it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time,** if not of too long standing. It contains no opium in any form and is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by consumption when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it if only taken in time. For Consumption, and all diseases that lead to it, such as Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is the Great Modern Remedy. For Croup and Whooping Cough it is almost a specific. It is an old standard remedy, and sold universally at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. The 25-cent bottles are put out to answer the constant call for a Good and Low-Priced COUGH CURE. If you have not tried the Balsam, call for a 25-cent bottle to test it.

Allen's Lung Balsam

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

... WAGES ... Address with stamp ... & Co., Toronto, Canada.

KEY— ... BANNER CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

978 ... HOME & YOUTH, CADIZ, OHIO.

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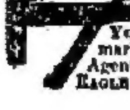

Your name on this useful article for marking linen, books, cards, etc., 25c. Agents sample, 20c. Club of six, $1.00. EAGLE STAMP WORKS, New Haven, Conn.

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(INCORPORATED.)

HOME OFFICE:

ROOM D, ARCADE, - TORONTO, ONT

In the Life Department this association provides idemnity for Sickness and accident and substantial assistance to the relatives of deceased members at terms available to all.

In the Live Stock Department Two-Thirds indemnity for loss of Live Stock of its members. Ladies admitted on equal advantages as gentlemen. Send for prospectus, claims paid, etc. WILLIAM JONES, Managing Director

Name on 25 Plush Floral Cards, ... and Games, 1 Ring, 1 Album, 1 Pencil and Book of Fringed Cards, 10c. ... North Haven, Ct.

OUR ANNUAL HOLIDAY BIBLE COMPETITION.

$21,000,00 in Cash

and OTHER REWARDS to be GIVEN AWAY.

NO. 24.

For over five years past our Bible Competitions have been running and have created great and widespread interest. Many of the leading men and women of Canada, in fact of the world, have taken part, as well as thousands of others in all grades and conditions of life. Rewards to the value of half a million dollars have been distributed to the successful.

More than two hundred and fifty thousand persons have received prizes since the inauguration of this system, ranging from a fine brick house and lot to one thousand dollars in cash, as well as magnificent pianos, organs, silver tea sets, gold and silver watches, guns, silk dresses, books, &c, Over thirty-five thousand people have voluntarily testified to the value of the rewards received, and to the fairness with which the prizes have been distributed. We have conducted twenty-three similar enterprises and can't afford now to fail to keep our promises. We announced, recently, that no more competitions would be offered, but owing to the clamorous appeals of thousands of our subscribers and prize winners, we are really compelled to go on. This competition will be open to the end of November, closing with the last day of that month, but those of our readers who wise to take advantage of these most magnificent offers should do so now.

THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

Where are the three following words first mentioned in the bible:—*Mother, Sister, Brother.*

To the sender of the first correct answer received at *The Ladies' Journal* office will be given a very fine toned upright piano, to the sender of the second correct answer one hundred and fifty dollars in gold, and so on till all these first rewards are given away.

THE FIRST REWARDS.

1st Elegant Upright Piano, by Canadian firm	$500	3rd. Cash in Gold	$100
2nd. Cash in Gold	150	4th. Cash in Gold	75
		5th. Cash in Gold	50

To the next 100, each, a Lady or Gentlemen's Fine Gold Watch, $50	$5000
To the next 100, each, a fine Silk Dress Pattern, $35	3500
To the next 100, each, a Fine Gold Moonstone Brooch or Pin, $2	200
To the next 250 a fine individual Salt and Pepper Cruet, $5	1250
To the next 50, an elegant Imitation Morocco Bound Family Bible with concordance, bible history and all complete, 2000 illustrations, $20	1000

Then follow the middle rewards, when to the sender of the middle correct answer of the whole competition from first to last, will be given number one of these rewards, the next following the middle number two, and so on.

MIDDLE REWARDS.

1st. One Upright Piano, very fine toned instrument, by celebrated Canadian firm	$150	2nd. Cash	$100
		3rd. Cash	75
		4th. Cash	40
		5th. Cash	20

The next 35, each, a Lady's Fine Gold Watch, $50	$1750
To the next 75, each, a beautiful Tea Set or Service, China, about 100 pieces, $25	1875
Next 106, each, a superbly bound Volume of Dore's Bible Gallery, $10	1050
Next 25, each, a Lady's Fine Silver, open face or Hunting Case Watch, $10	250
Next 41, each, a Lady's heavily Gold Plated Jacket, $3	123
Next 46, each, a Lady or Gentleman's solid Gold Chased or Stone Set Ring, $2	92
Next 100, each, Lady's Fine Gold Moonstone Pins or Brooches, $1.50	150
Next 65, each, ½ doz. triple Silver Plated Table Spoons, $2 50	162

To the last correct answer received post marked where mailed not later than the 30th Nov., will be given number one of these Consolation Rewards; to the second to the last, number two, and so on till these are all distributed.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1st. Cash in Gold	$150	4th Cash in Gold	$50
2nd. Cash in Gold	100	5th. Cash in Gold	25
3rd. Cash in Gold	75	6th. Cash in Gold	10

To next 100, each, a Lady or Gentleman's Gold Watch, $50	$5000
To next 100, each, a fine Silk Dress Pattern, $3	300
To next 75, each, a fine solid Gem Ring, $10	750
To next 200, a fine Nickled Silver Watch $5	1000
To next 125, Chamber's Etymological Dictionary or a World's Cyclopedia	250

Fifteen days will be allowed for letters to reach this office from distant points, and whenever they are mailed, if they bear the postmark of the 30th Nov., *or earlier*, they will be eligible to compete.

Do not forget that each person competing must send one dollar for a year's subscription to *Ladies' Journal.* Any person can compete any number of times and the paper will be sent to any desired address.

Immediately at the close of the competition, the names and addresses of the winners will be published in the December issue of the *Journal* so there will be no waiting.

Don't delay sending in. Do it now. If you are not in time for the first rewards you may be for the middle, and if not for the middle you will be in time for the consolation. If you delay all the prizes may be taken up, but if your answer is correct and your letter reaches this office in time, you will certainly get something, as there are over 2000 prizes offered, and the sooner you answer, the more certain you will be of success.

ALL THESE PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN SURE.

cut don't run away with the idea that everybody who competes is sure to get a prize, every prize offered *will be given, of that you may be absolutely certain,* but remember, first come first served in each of the divisions, so hurry in your answer.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

By registered letter is the best, Post-office order is almost equally efficient. American one dollar bills are taken at par. Don't send stamps of any kind, unless you add six cents extra for the discount. Address Editor *Ladies' Journal*, Toronto, Canada.

We have only space to give the following four testimonials from thousands, from college and university professors, clergymen of all denominations, school teachers, members of parliament, mayors of cities, a Lieutenant-Governor, down to boys and girls of all ages, and people of all grades and conditions in life:

DEAR SIR,—The Piano arrived all right yesterday, and appears to be a very fine instrument. Will you please accept my best thanks for such a handsome prize. It seems to be quite a wonder among the Londoners, so many have said to me that saw your competitions, but did not believe any one ever got the handsome presents, that they were all a hoax. I invite everyone to come and see my piano, they will then see for themselves it is a reality. Many intend to try if they can be as fortunate as I have been. I have always had great faith in your promises, and now I will have more than ever since winning such a handsome prize, for which I again thank you. Yours truly, C. W. NEGUS. I hope to continue well doing. London South, 22nd Feb., 1889.

The Piano won by my son Benson in Bible Competition No. 6, and which came to us a year ago, proves to be in every respect a superior instrument. The tuner, a Toronto gentleman, says its tone and finish are complete. A large number of people during the year have called at the manse and examined and tried and are surprised at its excellence. F. SMITH, Pastor of St. Andrews' Presbyterian Church, Markham, Ont.

Geo. Black, No. 11 East Ave. St., Hamilton, Ont., expresses himself as greatly pleased with the Piano he won in the recent Competition.

Our citizens have been very successful in THE LADIES' JOURNAL Bible Competitions. Several have received valuable gold and silver watches, handsome silver cake baskets, gold rings and brooches, books, etc. Among the number are the following:—Mrs. A. L. Vanstone, organ, 10 stops, $250; M. Mossita Jones, silver tea service, $50; Mrs. John VanNest, W. J. Heard, Fred Gray, Amanda Bond, Thos. Sheridan, each a ladies' gold watch, $50; Mrs. W. H. Bond, Mrs. Thos. Sheridan, Minnie Werry, Mrs. Wm. McKowan, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. H. James, Mrs. Wm. Jewell, Mrs. M. Deyman, W. W. Tamblyn, M. A., each a silver watch, $20. Total $1000.—*Bowmanville Statesman.*

THE WINNERS —IN— COMPETITION NO. 23.

The following persons have answered the questions correctly and can obtain the rewards named on application to this office by post, in the same handwriting as the original answers are sent in. The questions and correct answers are as follows:—1, "Aunt," first found in the Bible, Leviticus, 18th chapter, 14th verse. "Cousin," first found in Luke, 1st chapter, 36th verse. Below are the winners of the CONSOLATION REWARDS:—

To the last name on the list, cash, $150—James R Parks, Sydney C B; To the next to the last name on list $100; Ellen Blaine, St Andrews Fla; To the third from last name on list, cash $50; Dora Hutchinson, Bismarck Minn; to the next 10 each $10 cash; 1 Peter M Lake, Charlottetown P E I; 2 Jane Lake, Charlottetown P E I; 3 Arthur Folke, Summerside P E I; 4 James Parkins, Airdie Scotland; 5 F C Parkins, Airdie Scotland; 6 D Lawes, Newbridge Ireland; 7 Mary K Kitchen, Borgania Italy; 8 C. F. Lakers Aberdeen Scotland; 9 Jennie Kerr, Aberdeen Scotland; 10 Flora Acton, Blackrod Ireland; To the next 20 each $5 cash; 1 Mrs D L Harrington, Dorchester N B; 2 Mr. D L Harrington, Dorchester N B; 3 Laura Hamilton, Paris France; 4 M Banfield, Berlin Germany; 5 Ada Foster, Edinburgh Scotland; 6 Laura Foster Edinburgh Scotland; 7 Ellen Foster, Edinburgh Scotland; 8 May Travers, Amersham Holland; 9 Leslie Porter, Brampton England; 10 R J McLean, Walton Ont, sent from N W T 11 Mrs D MacLean, Walton Ont, sent from N W T; 12 Joseph L Dyer, Alberton P E I; 13 Miss Elliott, Arrow River; 14 D Abel, Seattle Wash. Ter; 15 Kate Carter, Seattle Wash. Ter; 16 Julia Codure, Vancouver B C; 17 Frank Codure Vancouver B C; 18 William Mitchell, 19 West Park Place, Grand Rapids Mich; 19 Laura Pratt, New Westminster B C; 20 Martha Pratt, New Westminster B C.

To the next 50 each $2 cash. 1 Miss S. H. Griffin, Minnedosa, Man; 2 Kenneth Campbell, Lower Settlement Middle River Vic Co N S; 3 E E Kealy, Annville Pa; 4 Peter Elliott, St John N B; 5 Carrie Elliott, St John N B; 6 Flora Elliott, St John N B; 7 Jas Carson, Halifax N S; 8 Joe Kelly, Meadville Pa; 9 Laura Kealy, Meadville Pa; 10 S Y Wootton, Metlakatla B C; 11 Amy Hodgetts, London S Ont; 12 Miss Robertson, Brockville; 13 Mrs E Allen, 33 Henry St city; 14 Jno A Martin 27 Wellington St N Hamilton; 15 J H Coon, 81 E Ave N Hamilton; 16 C L Ross, Cooksville Ont; 17 Benj P Ross, Cooksville Ont; 18 F. Spofford, 158½ Queen St E city; 19 L Spofford, Stouffville; 20 Lillie Smyth, Wheatland Man; 21 F Dawler, 104 Shuter St city; 22 F M Thompson, Shuter St city; 23 Mrs Alex Shaw, Workman N W T; 24 Lottie Ramsay, Park River Dak; 25 Mrs Geo McKay, Clanwilliam Man; 26 L Shaw, Headlin Man; 27 Mrs J Chester, Ash Creek S Man; 28 L Sills, Prescott Ontario; 29 G M Killane, Elgin N B; 30 Mrs Jno Burke, Fairmede N W T; 31 Mrs W J Lang, Carlyle N W T; 32 Mrs W C Drinnan, Wawola N W T; 33 I Whelan, Cupids Nfld; 34 Jno Cornish, Victoria B C; 35 Mrs T Woodward, Lower Nicola B C; 36 Anna McCandless, Victoria BC; 37 Mrs W H Smith, Kamloops B C; 38 W Macintyre, Cornwall Ont; 39 Mrs W J Hanna, Vancouver B C; 40 C H Remick Barnston P Que; 41 C Ladner, Kamloops B C; 42 F Hanna, Vancouver BC; 43 Jno J Wallis Broadview N W T; 44 C Cingley, Shenogue N B; 45 Kenneth Ferguson, Sydney C B; 46 Dan Taylor, 8 Collier St. City; 47 Mrs Wm Karr Calgary N W T; 48 Laura Grier, Fire Hall Calgary N W T; 49 Lottie Mianer, Barrington Passage N S; 50 Nellie B Treffry, Barrington Passage N S.

To the next 100 each $1 cash. 1 K McGillivray, Somas B C; 2 W J Wentzell, Bridgewater N S; 3 M A Wagner, Bridgewater N S; 4 E C Nelson, Cherry Valley P E I; 5 Mrs Wm Maloney, Parrsboro' N S; 6 Mrs W King, Minnedosa Ont; 7 H Y Lippitt, Brandon Man; 8 F Stewart, Lexington Mich; 9 O Yearsley, L Britain Ont; 10 John Hinch, Centreville Ont; 11 Mrs J McLarty, Brandon Man; 12 Eva McLarty, Brandon Man; 13 Mrs T Hale, Westville N S; 14 F McAulay, False Bay, Beach Cow Bay C B; 15 Geo M Rogers, Irvington N J; 16 E A Walter, Red Wing Ont; 17 Mrs J Lehman, Ravens Cliff Ont; 18 Mrs J E Sully, N Westminster B C; 19 Mrs Wm Blair, Madoc Ont; 20 Marion Ball, Parliament St City; 21 A Adamson, 152 Sherbourne St City; 22 Mrs H Spray, Mullet Lake Mich; 23 Mrs C Hewitt, Mullet Lake; 24 Mrs J Spray, Mullet Lake; 25 Mrs L H Ellis, Mullet Lake; 26 Mrs M A Dodge, Mullet Lake; 27 E Hayter, Bridgetown Barbadoes W I; 28 E Bavoll, Drayton Manor Barbadoes; 29 Mrs J Campbell, Jefferson Ohio; 30 W H Crowe, Demorestville; 31 S Farnsworth, Holliston Mass; 32 Mrs W Burkell, Picton; 33 B McLean, S Maitland N S; 35 M Gahan, Monklands Sta; 35 Annie Gahan, Monklands Sta; 36 Ella Brereh, Pt Severn; 37 J C Wetmore, Carlisle Mass; 38 O H Lane, 73 Indiana St Wheeling W Va; 39 L J McCollour, Lakeview; 40 Mrs J K Fuller, Shoreman Vt; 41 Mrs E W Bradwin, Egremont; 42 Peter Young, Monklands Sta; 43 Jno Gahan, Monklands Sta; 44 W Richardson Monklands, Sta; 45 Sarah Richardson, Monklands Sta; 46 Andrew Garron, Monklands Sta; 47, Joseph Garron, Monklands Sta; 48 S H Matthews, Hyde Park; 49, Mrs Papps, 58 Jackson St W Hamilton; 50 Mr D L McLean, 206 Gloucester St Ottawa; 51 A M Rutherford, Owen Sound; 52 Mrs Jno Fanner, Whitby; 53 Mrs M Quigley, 139 Wellington St N Hamilton; 54 Fred Meyers, 306 King St Hamilton; 55 Wm E Mannah, Temperanceville; 56 Mrs G F Elliott, Dundas; 57 Robb Walden, Blyth; 58 F Meyers, 306 King St E Hamilton; 59 Mrs Walker, Campbellford; 60 Mrs S A Salman, Belleville; 61 M Laughlin, Brockville; 62 Mrs Kennedy, 148 McDonald Ave Parkdale; 63 Thomas Ward, 144 McDonald Ave Parkdale; 64 Mrs Thos Ward, 144 McDonald Ave Parkdale; 65 J B Jermyn, Stouffville; 66 Annie Robinson, Brampton; 67 Mrs G Toudy, 2 Duke St Hamilton; 68 Fred Stanley, Newcastle; 69 Mrs E Riddolls, Paris Ont; 70 M A Harley, Cobourg; 71 Jean Empey, Carleton Place; 72 C Brawn, 36 Steven St Hamilton; 73 Mrs C Birkhead, 412 Princess St Kingston; 74 Mrs W J Aeling, Ancaster; 75 M E White, Mt Forest; 76 Jean Robb, 167 George St London; 77 Mrs J McLaren, Smiths Falls; 78 Mrs J McIrore, Campbellford; 79 Sadie Graham, Smiths Falls; 80 Miss Lytle, 210 Vaughan St Winnipeg; 81 Mrs. E A Clifford, Ancaster; 82 Miss E Roberts, Cobourg; 83 Mrs J Liberty, Marquette Mich 84 Mary Schram, Morden Man; 85 Mr J Higbee, St Catharines Ont; 86 Mrs H A Cuyler, Kincardine; 87 Mrs A Davis' Sharbot Lake Ont; 88 May Fairbairn, 367 5th St Detroit; 89 W E Bingwood, 97 Elizabeth St W Detroit; 90 H A Boyd, 82 Adams Ave W Detroit; 91 Thos S Boyd, 55 Moffat Block, Detroit; 92 Jos Freeman, Liverpool N S; 93 E Dawe, 379 Maria St Ottawa; 94 Mrs J F Carr, Ionia Mich; 95 H E Dean, Wolfe Island Ont; 96 Chas Harman, 23 Berthelot St Montreal; 97 Mrs Jno Lawford, Smith's Falls; 98 Jas Coulter, 91 St. David St City; 99 Alice Billings, Burlington; 100 F H Holland, Burlington.

To the next 50 each a copy of Dr. Naphey's Family Medical Book.—1 Mrs McCallum, Cartier Ont; 2 Mrs S Ferguson, Picton Ont; 3 Mrs R Gilbertson, Beaverton Ont; 4 Jessie Barnett, Beaverton Ont; 5 Capt R H Gilbertson Port Dalhousie, 6 J Gilbertson Amherstburg Ont; 7 Jno A Gilbertson, Beaverton Ont; 8 Jos Wainwright, Glanford Ont; 9 Jno Ewing, Collingwood Ont; 10 Mrs Thos Cowan, Port Rowan Ont; 11 Belle Allen, 1910 R St N W Washington D C; 12 Lina Bradley, 113 McNab St S Hamilton; 13 M E Allen, 113 McNab St S Hamilton; 14 Robt Walker, 1230 Yonge St City; 15 H E Dickson, 706 Spadina Ave City; 16 Mrs Black, rear 159 Centre St City; 17 M Christie, 724 Queen St W City; 18 Mrs M A Bronnell, 402 Bloor St City; 19 Mrs Bowes, 97 Brunswick Ave City; 20 Mrs Toy, 162 Edward St City; 21 Alice McClung, Newcastle Ont; 22 Lillie Park, 621 Princess Ave London; 23 Mrs W J Beattie; 176 Dundas St; 24 H A Adams, Newcastle London Ont; 25 Mrs J Hawes, Carlisle Ont; 26 John Hawes, Carlisle Ont; 27 Ida Hadcock, Mt Elgin Ont; 28 John Palmer, Millgrove Ont; 29 Mary E Huntington, Ross Mount Ont; 30 Moses Stabbles, Tavistock Ont; 31 Thos Foley, Woman River Ont; 32 Mrs F E Scott, Rochesterville Ont; 33 Hannah Daley, Spence Ont; 34 Mrs Catharine Morgan, Sherman Ohio; 35 Mrs Wm Petherick, Rossburgh N Y; 36 Joe Parrott, Cobourg Ont; 37 Mrs L Lamb, St Andrew N B; 38 Olive Gilbraith, Ellesmere; 39 A S Benwell, Cape Chin Ont; 40 Emma Springer, 124 King St E Hamilton; 41 Wm J Jeffery, Bowmanville; 42 Rich Mitchell, E Selkirk Man; 43 Mrs J Carrall, Dresden Ont; 44 H J Armstrong, Tilsonburg; 45 D Taylor, 94 Wellesley St City; 46 L H Jordan, Campbellford Ont; 47 Mrs J Jackson, Niagara Falls; 48 Mrs D Nickleson, Mt Lehman Fraser River B C; 49 Mrs Gordan, Cliff St Ottawa Ont; 50 W M Winsor, Exploits Nfld.

Notice to Prise-Winners.

Successful competitors in applying for their prizes, must in every case, state the number of the competition in which they have been successful, and also the number and nature of the prize won. Attention to these particulars will facilitate matters, and save a good deal of time and trouble The following sums must accompany applientions for prizes, whether called for at the office or delivered by express or freight;—Pianos, $20; Cabinet Organs, $5; Sewing Machines, $2; Tea Services, $1.50; Gold Watches, Silk Dresses $1; Other Dress Goods, 50c; Cake Baskets, 50c; Rings, 30c; Books, Spoons, Brooches, and other small prizes, 20c; Knitting Machines, $1.00; Family Bibles 50c.

Feminine Beauty Preserved.

Ladies of what our friends the French call "a certain age" will no doubt be glad to hear that at the Dynamodermic Institute of Paris" the tell-tale wrinkles on their fair features can be removed by electricity. In was Ninon de'Enclos who said, when observing on herself the effects of advancing age, that had she been the creator of womankind she would have consolidated all the wrinkles on the heels of the fair sex: and if the antique coquette were now alive she would positively worship the sons of science who have discovered a means of utilizing "Electrolysis" for the perennial preservation of beauty. According to Dr. Vernoy, who writes on the subject of the new way of becoming "beautiful forever," the method known as "Electrolysis" is brought to bear on the wrinkles wherever they appear on the face. The action of the electricity repairs the worn-out epidermis, nutrifies and revivifies it until it rises up into its proper place and the whole surface of the skin becomes as smooth as that of a young person full of bloom and beauty. The operation is disagreeable to the patient, but not painful, and its beneficial effects are warranted by competent medical authorities. In the mean time, Sainte-Beauve's "dictum" that smiles produce wrinkles ought to be a caution to the fair, who should endeavor to cultivate immobility of countenance as much as possible, so that they may not have to seek the aid of electricity too soon.—[London Telegraph.

Conscience differs in different persons and with some persons it makes no difference.

A Memory of Early Days

Bane of childhood's tenfor years
Swallowed oft with groans and tears,
How it made the flesh recoil.
Loathsome, greasy castor oil!
Search your early memory close,
Till you find another dose:
All the shuddering frame revolts
At the thought of Epsom salts!
Underneath the pill-box lid,
Climax of all inward ills,
Hug and grin, ing old blue pills!

What a contrast to the mild and gentle action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sugar-coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating, renovating the system without wrenching it with agony. Sold by ruggists.

A sty on the eye will sometimes yield to an application of very strong black tea.

$500 Reward

is offered, in good faith, by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. It is mild, soothing and healing in its effects, and cures "cold in the head," catarrhal deafness, throat ailments, and many other complications of this distressing disease. 50 cents, by druggists.

Truth in one age is error in the next.

It Stands Alone.

There are many blood medicines advertised, but only *one* that is backed up by its manufacturers with a certificate of guarantee, and that one is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is *warranted* to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. It causes all skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, sores and swellings, salt-rheum, tetter and kindred ailments.

Man is not as much like a watch as metaphorical people are wont to claim; he is never more completely run down than when he is wound up.

Tried! Tested! Proved!

A year ago last summer I was troubled with dysentery. I procured Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and took according to directions, which completely cured me. Robert E. Green, Lyndhurst, Ont. This medicine cures all looseness of the bowels.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of the blood, Sick headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

Hubby—D-don't be so p-pessimistic, my dear. You should think of the four nights I came home sober.

Excellent reasons exist why *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or lung, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain, corns, bunions, or external injuries. The reasons are, that it is speedy, pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or applied outwardly.

An Optimist.—Wife—This is the third time you have come home drunk this week.

From Bad to Worse.

Scrofula leads to consumption. From three to six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters will cure scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas, boils, pimples, blotches, tetter, shingles, scald head, sore eyes and all skin affections, by cleansing the system and removing all impure matter that causes bad blood.

Der vorldt vas owe efery feller a lifin', but dhere vas not much many dot vil said he vas been paid in full already.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc', it has no equal. Mr Thomas Smith, Elm writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

Severely Attacked.

I was severely attacked with diarrhœa and vomiting, the pain was intense and I thought I could not live till morning. Six doses of Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry cured me and I have not had the least symptom of it since.—Mrs. Alice Hopkins, Hamilton, Ont.

Marriage is a combination of interests; in other words a trust. Let us abolish marriage.

Those intolerably painful and constantly harassing things called piles, which trouble so many people, are soon healed by *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*—the great external remedy for physical suffering and means of relieving pain. A very small quantity achieves results of the most gratifying kind.

The people who sing Boulanger's praises are now outnumbered by the organ-grinders who play his march.

In Many Forms.

Dyspepsia assumes many phases, all disagreeable to the sufferer, yet it takes no form which from two to four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters will not cure. B. B. B. cures dyspepsia, tones the weak stomach, aids digestion, sharpens the appetite and renovates the entire system.

Efery feller in dis life vos bound to bromote reformation by his bersonal oxamples.

The true Philosophy of Medication is not to dose for symptons, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this task. It is a most searching without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. is as well adapted to the needs and physical temperaments of delicate females as to the more robust sex, and is a fine preventive of disease as well as a remedy for it.

Der tuyfel don'd nefer tempt der boys. It vas der boys dot makes foolishness mit him.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it.

Eggs seem more tender when put into water that is cold and allowed to boil gradually.

Messrs. Northrop & Lyman are the proprietors of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost "every ill that flesh is heir to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted frame. If you have not purchased a bottle, do so at once, and keep it ready for an emergency. Its cheapness, 25 cents per bottle, places it within the reach of all. To the farmer it is indispensable and it should be in every house.

The dog's Summer verdict—"Life is but a flea-'ting show."

Cannot Fail.

Mrs. John E. Thompson, of Shelburne P. O., writes: My two children reeived greal benefit from Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhœa and summer complaints. I gave it according to direction and they soon recovered. Be sure and get the genuine.

A Feather Duster—The carrier pigeon.

Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and increased from year to year their consumption, which, whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, are yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take, as The Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This article is prepared from pure Sulphate of Quinine, combined with fine Sherry Wine, and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste, and does not impair in the least degree the efficacy of action upon the patient; whilesmall doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and thus by the general vigor which it imparts, creates an appetite which gives to the stomach tone and energy and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine, sold by all druggists.

A wineglassful of strong borax water in a pint of raw starch gives a beautiful gloss to shirt-fronts, cuffs, collars, etc.

A lady from Syracuse writes. "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For female complaints it has no equal.

The only thing that a person cannot find by advertising is fault.

The Laws of the Medes and Persians were not more immutable than those of nature. If we transgress them we suffer. Sometimes, however, we break them inadvertently. Damages frequently take the form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness, which can be easily repaired with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier and renovator of the system.

The self-made man is frequently exceedingly proud of a very poor job.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumor, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.*

Some men lose money speculating in future. Others lose time speculating on the futures.

The public should bear in mind that *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is *eminently pure* and *really efficacious*—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

The Book of Lubon.

A Man Without Wisdom Lives in a Fool's Paradise. A Treatise especially written on Diseases of Man, containing Facts For Men of All Ages! Should be read by Old, Middle Aged and Young Men. Proven by the Sale of Half a Million to be the most popular, because written in language plain, forcible and instructive. Practical presentation of Medical Common Sense. Valuable to Invalids who are weak and nervous and exhausted, showing new means by which they may be cured. Approved by editors, critics, and the people. Sanitary, Social, Science Subjects. Also gives a description of Specific No. 8, The Great Health Renewer; Marvel of Healing and Koh-i-noor of Medicines. It largely explains the mysteries of life. By its teachings, health may be maintained The Book will teach you how to make life worth living. If every adult in the civilized world would read, understand and follow our views, there would be a world of Physicial, intellectual and moral giants. This Book will be found a truthful presentation of facts, calculated to do good. The book of Lubon, the Talisman of Health! Brings bloom to the cheeks, strength to the body and joy to the heart. It is a message to the Wise and Otherwise. Lubon's Specific No. 8, the Spirit of Health. Those who obey the laws of this book will be crowded with a fadeless wreath. Vast numbers of men have felt the power and testified to the virtue of Lubon's Specific No. 8. All Men Who are Broken Down from over-worked or other causes not mentioned in the above, should send for and read this Valuable Treatise, which will be sent to any address, sealed, on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage. Address all orders to M. V. Lubon, room 15, 59 Front Street E., Toronto, Canada.

There is nothing loud about the flannel shirt. On the contrary, it is modest and shrinking.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary in the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. After having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

A Strong Following.

Many diseases result from neglected constipation, such as sick headache, bad blood, foul humors, heartburn, dizziness and general ill health. From one to three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure constipation and all diseases caused by irregularity of the bowels.

To prevent the smell of cabbage permeating the house while boiling place on the stove a dish containing vinegar.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, an employee of the U. S. Express Co., says: *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* cured him of a bad case of Piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, "besides two Buffalo Physicians" without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly.

Fruit stains on white goods can be removed by pouring boiling water directly from the kettle over the spots.

Volumes of Lomcast have been published about the multifarious and irreconcilable effects of many remedies. The proprietors of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery content themselves with facts susceptible of proof. They state their Purifier to be what it has proved itself to be, an eradicator of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and kidney troubles, and a fine general alterative.

The landlady is no gossip, at all events she is utterly indifferent to roomers.

Put mosquitoes on duty on Sundays and they would beat policemen at the work of finding open bars.

Suspicion makes many a square meal on nothing and jealousy fattens on what is left.

A Series of "Lets."

A bright woman who abounds in laconic wisdom not only asserts the possibility of happy and ideal marriage but "lets" us into the secrets of it in these crisp hints:

Let each allow the other to know something.
Let each consult the other's feelings.
Let each realize the fact that they are one.
Let the husband frequent his home, not the club.
Let his "having to see a man" wait till next day.
Let his latch key gather unto itself rust from disuse.
Let him speak to his wife and not yell "Say!" at her.
Let him be as courteous after marriage as before.
Let him confide in his wife; their interest is equal.
Let him assist her in beautifying the home.
Let him appreciate her as his best partner.
Let her not worry him with petty troubles.
Let her not narrate Mrs. Next Door's gossip.
Let her not fret because Mrs. Neighbor has a sealskin.
Let her make home more pleasant than the club.
Let her dress as tastefully for him as strangers.
Let her sympathize with him in business cares.
Let her home mean love and rest, not noise and strife.
Let her meet him with a kiss, not a frown.

Boils, carbuncles, and other skin eruptions indicate that the system is endeavoring to reject poisonous acids, and that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is imperatively needed. It is the most reliable of all blood medicines Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

The Pills Purify the Blood, Correct all Disorders of the **Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels.** They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

The Ointment Is an infallible Remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers, is famous for Gout and rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal. **For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases,** it has no rival, and for Contracted and Stiff Joints, it acts like a charm.

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Thomas Holloway's Establishment, 78 New Oxford St., late 533 Oxford St., London

And are sold at 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box or pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the world. ☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

MR. ARMSTRONG still goes on achieving newer and higher laurels for his vital magnetic treatment in eradicating chronic diseases. The following letter from Mr. Wells, Principal of the Shorthand University and Business College, corner King and Church streets, is only one out of many, and an ordinary sample of recent cures. Toronto, June 7, 1889.—This is to certify that, having suffered for years with chronic dyspepsia, rheumatism, sciatica in the right leg and kidney complaint, and having tried several eminent physicians who failed in curing me, I tried Armstrong's Vital Magnetic treatment and after seven treatments I am restored to my former health, and no doubt many years have been added to my life. Judging from my own case I consider Armstrong's Vital Magnetic treatment the most vitalizing, rapid, strengthening and powerful curative treatment that can be applied to chronic diseases. I shall with pleasure give any information to enquirers concerning my case. Jas. P. Wells, Principal, Shorthand University and Business College, corner King and Church streets, Toronto. Mr. Armstrong has recently treated all manner of chronic diseases with wonderful success, prominent among which were paralysis, spinal lesions, chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, insomnia, heart disease and various internal complaints. Consultation free; no medicine used. Mr. Armstrong is a permanent resident of Toronto, and has practised his peculiar magnetic treatment for twenty years, curing merchants, lawyers, doctors, clergymen and people in all ranks of business. Mr. Armstrong's treatment is entirely without medicine, opium, alcohol or drugs of any kind. 397 Spadina Ave.

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No watch like this was ever advertised in a paper before. Reach bargain ever offered. This is a solid Gold plated Watch, made of two heavy plates of 18 karat solid gold over composition metal and warranted to wear for years. It has solid hunting cap-crown and thumb piece beautifully engraved, decorated and finished by hand. The movement is a fine Waltham style, full jewelled, quick train, expansion balance, patent pinion, accurately regulated and adjusted and warranted for 10 years. A guarantee is sent with each Watch. These watches are sold everywhere for $25—we have been getting $12.20—but for the next 60 days to introduce them we will sell them for $6.00. Send 50 cents in stamps as a guarantee of good faith and we will send you the watch by express C. O. D. subject to examination, if perfectly satisfactory you pay the agent the balance, $5.50, otherwise nothing. GRAND OFFER.—Order immediately, sending $6.00 in full with order, and if yours is the first order from that town we will give you the exclusive agency of your county and send you FREE in addition to the watch a valuable sample outfit of fine solid jewelry, consisting of ring, chains, pins, charms, etc., etc. CANADIAN WATCH & JEWELRY CO., 69 and 71 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont.

We recommend this watch to any one who desires a first-class watch that combines SERVICE with DURABILITY. Kindly mention this paper when you order.

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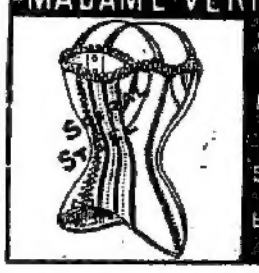

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